

COMMENT OF THE DAY

What Is The Purpose?

FOR the time being the real reasons which led to General Naguib's decision to dissolve the Moslem Brotherhood must remain obscure. The allegation that the Brotherhood was conspiring with the British Embassy to bring about the overthrow of the Naguib regime is, of course, sheer nonsense. Britain's main preoccupation so far as Egypt is concerned is reaching an agreement over the Suez Canal Zone, and if there is one organisation in Egypt which would never lend itself to a negotiated settlement of this particular problem, it is the Moslem Brotherhood. The Brotherhood will listen to no proposition which allows foreign influence to remain in Egypt in any shape or form, and it is, therefore, quite beyond the bounds of possibility that there could be any alliance between Britain and the Moslem Brotherhood for any purpose whatsoever. Press reports tend to suggest that General Naguib's action represents a trial of strength; in other words, a repetition of his coup against the Wafd Party which brought him to power. If this be so the Moslem Brotherhood must have been working extremely surreptitiously in order to pose even a threat to General Naguib's position. With the Wafdist disbanded, and enjoying the full backing of the Army, he appeared to be unassailable, and despite the official statement that "the policy of the Moslem Brotherhood recently had been a revolt against the regime," it is not easy to accept this on face value.

FIRST London reaction is interesting. It follows the line that by ridding the Egyptian political arena of any Moslem Brotherhood influence, General Naguib should find himself in a better position to conclude a settlement of the Canal Zone dispute. This again suggests that in Egypt's internal political councils the Brotherhood has been strong enough to pull a number of strings and impede any finalisation of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations which have been going on for such a long time. If General Naguib's action will mean that the way will be opened for a satisfactory Canal Zone agreement, it will be generally welcomed. But the connection between the two conflicts is by no means obvious, and to conclude that they are directly related may turn out to be wishful thinking. Whatever the reasons which lie behind it, the action taken by General Naguib is drastic and must have repercussions throughout the Moslem world where the Brotherhood has many and staunch supporters. It is assumed that Naguib has taken this into consideration and is confident of being able to resist outside pressure for the revocation of his decision. Manifestly, he has acted with a purpose, but the world will probably have to wait some time before he reveals precisely what is that purpose.

PAL Pilot's Action Saved Destruction Of A Village

DESPERATE MANOEUVRE ENDS IN DEATH DIVE Engines Develop Trouble

ROME, JAN. 14.

AN AMERICAN WARTIME AIR HERO SWERVED HIS CRIPPLED PHILIPPINES DC-6 AWAY FROM A CROWDED APARTMENT VILLAGE TODAY SECONDS BEFORE IT PLUNGED IN FLAMES INTO A MUDDY WHEAT FIELD OUTSIDE ROME, KILLING ALL 16 PERSONS ABOARD.

Ira Broome, Army Air Force veteran with four decorations, and three other Americans died in Italy's second disastrous air crash in five days. A British Comet jetliner went down on Sunday, killing 35.

The Manila-to-London Philippines Air Lines luxury transport, with two engines dead, crashed with a violent explosion while wheeling through a drenching rain for a landing at Ciampino airport. The plane and all aboard were blown to bits.

Broome, former Air Force major and chief pilot of PAL, was credited with saving countless lives among the 1,000 men, women and children in the block of low cost apartments in the Gordiani district six miles from the heart of Rome.

Hope Remains That Big 4 Talks Will Take Place

Berlin, Jan. 14.

Western Allied officials here were cautiously optimistic tonight that the Berlin four-power conference could start on January 26 as planned, in spite of the deadlock in the preparatory talks.

The three Western Commandants and Mr Sergei Dengin, Berlin representative of the Soviet High Commission, suspended the preparatory talks indefinitely after a 14-hour session early today as they could not reconcile opposing East-West views on where the Foreign Ministers should meet.

They agreed to refer the question back to their Governments and await new instructions before resuming the talks. A few hours after the adjournment, the United States delegation appeared to paint a worse picture of the situation than their French and British colleagues, but this divergence was resolved later today by official American spokesmen both in Berlin and at Bonn, seat of the US High Commission.

A United States spokesman here said that at no time today had any American official intended to give the impression that the preparatory talks were bogged down beyond hope as some reports emanating from an American press briefing early today might have suggested. At Bonn, an American spokesman said there was no reason to believe that the present differences over a conference site would not be reconciled before January 25.

He said the fact that the issue had been referred back to the respective Governments "does not in any way indicate a likelihood or possibility of a postponement of the four-power conference."

Non-American Allied circles said these statements made it clear that there was no difference of views between the British, French and American delegations.

British and French officials said the American briefing throughout the talks shared the wish of the British and French to compromise over a conference site and were keen as they got going.

The West was united in opposition to the Soviet demand for alternate conference sessions in East and West Berlin.

It was also united in regarding as impracticable Mr Dengin's last proposition that a first session should be held in West Berlin, and a second in East Berlin, and that the Foreign Ministers themselves should decide where to meet after that.

Western officials believed the Soviet side had not yet spoken its last word.

They considered Russia had committed herself too strongly to a conference to start on January 25 to risk being blamed for a postponement. Yet she had not committed herself publicly to any demand for an East Berlin site or for a specific ratio between East and West Berlin sessions.

The way was thus open for a Soviet withdrawal from the present stand without loss of face.—China Mail Special.

Helicopter's Record

Paris, Jan. 14.

France today claimed to have set up a world altitude record of 4,789 metres (over 15,000 feet) for helicopters weighing less than 500 kilograms (1,100 lbs).

The Societe Nationale des Constructions Aeronautiques du Sud Ouest said the record was created last December by one of their "jet" Djinn prototype helicopters from an aerodrome near Paris.

Only three Djinn machines exist. The Aero Club de France has asked the International Aeronautics Federation to confirm the record flight which was made by M. Jean Dabos.—Reuter.

Wagon Falls Down Precipice

Kans, Jan. 14.

Seven persons were killed today when a saloon wagon travelling from Kans to Hsiao-fang fell down a gradient into the Hsiao-fang River.

Two of the 13 occupants of the vehicle survived.—United Press.

Marilyn Monroe Weds Dimaggio

San Francisco, Jan. 14. Film actress Marilyn Monroe was married here today to a former baseball star, Joe Dimaggio, in a civil ceremony which drew nearly 400 spectators.

Presiding Municipal Judge Charles S. Peery performed the ceremony in his City Hall Chambers on the Plaza, famous for its pigeons.

The bride was radiant as she exchanged the vows with the blushing Dimaggio.—Reuter.

Menace Of New Avalanches

Endangers Rescue Workers

Vienna, Jan. 14.

New avalanches are menacing rescue workers digging in fog and falling light in the "disaster valley" of the Austrian Alps where five villages are buried.

This official death toll in the avalanche was tonight given by the Interior Ministry as 114 dead and 16 missing.

Rescue helicopters could no longer fly because of fog thickened over the Austrian Alps.

Frankfurt reported that fresh snow fell in the Rhineland and that the levels of the Rhine and the Danube had risen sharply.

Heavy snowfalls today were followed by a sharp typical avalanche conditions. Alpenists said.

Herr Hans Bueckle, Chief of Vorarlberg rescue teams, said there was little hope of saving more lives. Some were still buried under 40 feet of snow.

Latest reports said rescue work was being concentrated in the Walsertal Village of Blons, virtually wiped out by the avalanches which thundered down on it three days ago.

While the rescue work went on with United States, British and French troops lending a hand, Austria's frontier barriers opened wide to hundreds more helpers streaming into the stricken country from Switzerland, Germany and the tiny principality of Liechtenstein.

WAVED ON

"We are going to Blons," they shouted and Customs men waved them on without asking to see their passports or identity cards.

An Austrian official said "it is one of the greatest demonstrations of international solidarity ever given."

Helicopters, now unable to continue their mercy errands, have been flying in blankets, doctors and medical supplies and flying out the most seriously injured of those rescued.

They have also been dropping code cards to isolated groups of rescuers, telling how to indicate by means of patterns on the snow what the situation is and what is most urgently needed.

Reports from Austria's other disaster areas said conditions were slowly improving. The Tyrol had seven dead, Salzburg and Upper Austria one each.

Snow fall over most parts of Austria today and meteorologists forecast more to come.

Many Austrian roads and railway lines were still blocked to all traffic. The Brenner Pass was reported to be blocked by a dozen fresh avalanches. Working parties were busy trying to clear this international link, but the avalanches brought down tons of rock and thousands of trees which made clearance difficult.—Reuter.

More U.S. Controls Against H.K. Relaxed

NON-STRATEGIC GOODS

Washington, Jan. 14.

The United States Commerce Department today relaxed its control on the export of non-strategic goods to Hongkong.

It added a large number of items to the list of non-strategic goods which could be exported to Hongkong without prior licensing.

Included were: inedible animals and animal products, lard, rubber goods, paper manufactures such as newsprint, tissue and coarse paper, coal and other fuels except coke, domestic cooking stoves and ranges, office machines and parts including standard and portable typewriters, agricultural machines, implements and parts, certain household and industrial insecticides, photographic and projection goods and optical goods.

The Department said this step could be made without jeopardising the national security.—Reuter.

SECOND LIST

Washington, Jan. 14.

The Government eased restrictions on trade with Hongkong and "friendly" nations today but still did not say whether it will let a Minnesota businessman work out a barter deal with Russia.

The Commerce Department added a large number of items to the list of "non-strategic" goods which may be shipped to Hongkong without individual export licences. The items include rubber goods, wool, paper, coal, stoves, and farm machinery.

At the same time, the Department lifted some of its licensing restrictions on the exports of another 58 non-strategic items to friendly nations. But present rules remain in effect for shipment of items on this second list to Hongkong, Macao and Iran.

Shipments of any kind continue to be banned to Red China and North Korea—the enemy in the Korean war.

STILL IN AIR

Still up in the air was the request of Dwayne Andreas, Minnesota businessman, for government permission to barter surplus butter and cottonseed oil for Russian gold or manganese. He wants to buy the surplus products from the Government's Commodity Credit Corp.

Andreas recently drew a protest from Rep. Edna F. Kelly (Democrat, New York). She urged President Eisenhower that it is not necessary for the United States "to do business with a nation whose hands are still bloody."

"A well-nourished Communist is a potential strategic force," she said.

Other members of Congress have opposed the Andreas deal and predicted a Congressional investigation. Still others have left it up to the State Department to decide whether it will

damage or benefit this country in the long run.

In the meantime, the Agriculture Department sold 30,000,000 pounds of surplus dried milk for a penny a pound to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. The milk will be shipped to the Far East, including Korea and Japan, for child and relief feeding.

The Department bought the milk under the farm price support programme for about 15 cents a pound.

"It also was learned that an agreement will be announced 'fairly soon' under which Britain will be allowed to buy surplus milk from this country under a foreign aid programme. Britain would be reimbursed by the government accepting Sterling in return for dollar purchases.

A NEW ORDER

Under the Commerce Department order, exporters now may ship a larger number of items to Hongkong without applying for a licence for each individual item. However, exporters still must have a general shipping licence.

The Department said it permitted the "relaxations" because it felt they could be made "without jeopardising the national security."

Officials said the authorities in the British Crown Colony have been extremely careful to see that none of the US shipments reach Red China—but they acknowledge that smuggling continues as it has for centuries.

The Department kept restrictions on Hongkong shipments of the 58 items which now may move more freely to "friendly nations." Some of these goods may, in fact, go to Hongkong but exporters must take out individual licences for the commodities.—United Press.

PoW Decision Brings Protest

United Nations, Jan. 14.

Western diplomatic circles tonight called on the Indian Chairman of the Neutral Repatriations Commission in Korea, Lieut-General K. S. Thimayya, to revoke his decision to hand over Korean war prisoners to the United Nations and Communist commands on January 20.

These circles maintained that the date of January 23, previously set for the release of the prisoners, should be respected and that it was up to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission itself to take the decision to release the men.

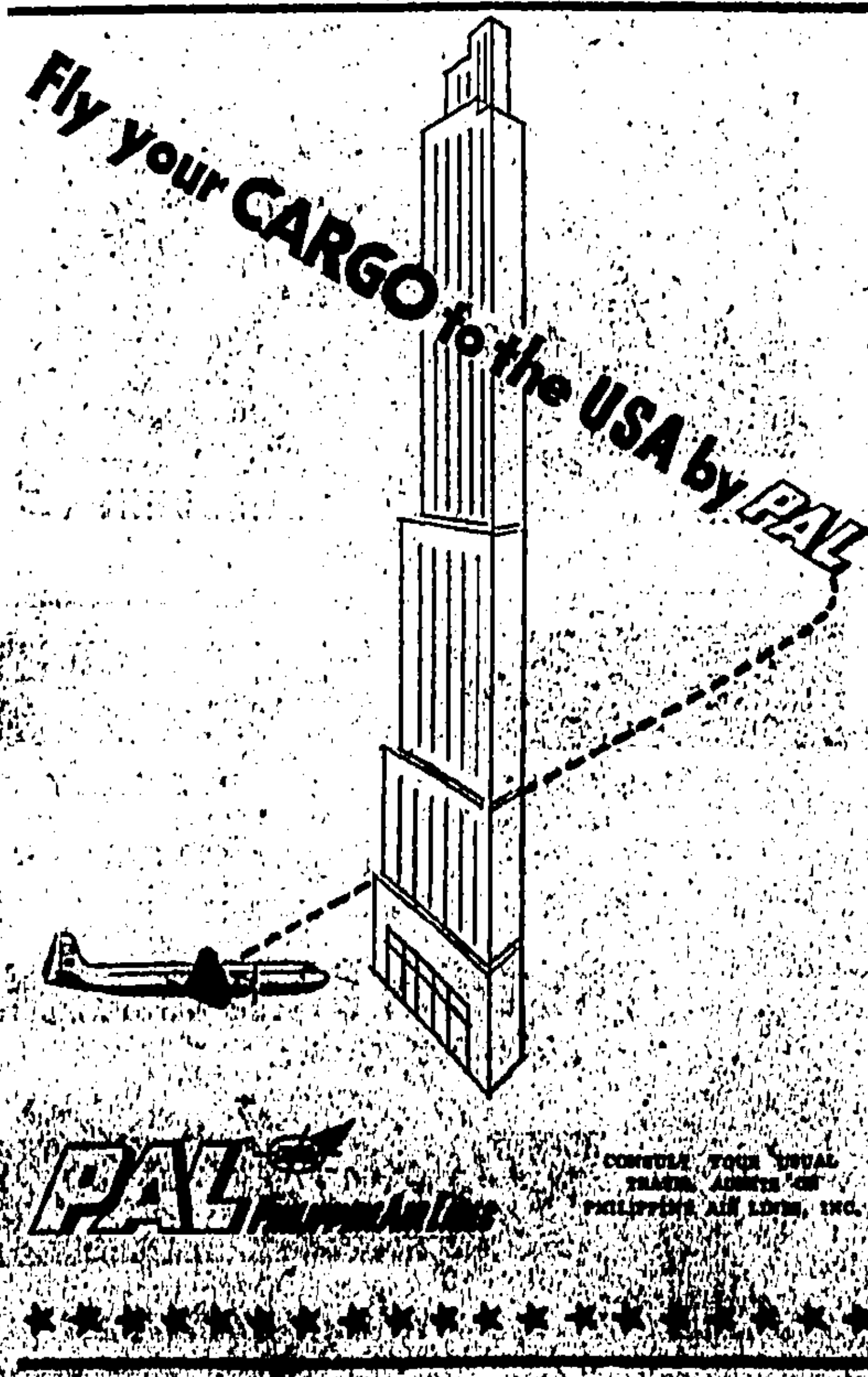
Referring to the fact that Lieut-General Thimayya would be handing over the

men to the two commands as prisoners, they said that he was depriving both Chinese and Korean soldiers of the right to ask for repatriation, if they desired it.

It was felt certain here that the Allied command would agree to take charge of the Chinese and North Korean non-

repatriated prisoners and that they would be released immediately.

Nevertheless, United Nations circles stressed the fact that they would have been more satisfied if Lieut-General Thimayya had considered non-repatriate prisoners as free men since January 23.—France Press.



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Recovery Plan For Sterling Area

MINISTERS AGREE ON SIX MAIN POINTS

Sydney, Jan. 15. The Commonwealth Finance Ministers' meeting in Sydney have agreed to a comprehensive programme designed to improve the economic position of the Commonwealth, according to the Political Correspondent of "The Sydney Morning Herald."

According to the correspondent, the main lines of agreement at the conference have been so far:

Abbey Appeal Reaches £Stg 900,000

London, Jan. 14. Scaffolding is rising around the walls of Westminster Abbey, and money sent from all over the Commonwealth is being put to work to renovate the decayed fabric of the ancient abbey.

This was disclosed today by the Dean, Dr Alan Don, at a meeting attended by representatives of the Australian press in London, where Sir William McKie, Australian born organist and master of the Abbey chorists was welcomed back from his three-month tour of Australia.

Dr Don said that the appeal fund for the renovation of the Abbey was now £900,000—£100,000 short of its goal. It was opened last January and officially closed in Britain in December, but money is still coming in mainly from Australia and other Commonwealth countries.

"We are looking to Australia and the rest of the Commonwealth to bridge the gap to the million pound sterling mark," Dr Don said.

Sir William McKie, who is 52 and was born in Cullinstown, Melbourne, said it had been "extraordinarily exciting" to return to Australia after an absence of 15 years.

"I felt during my tour of all the states that the people of Australia really cared about the future of the Abbey," he said.

Sir William said the result of the appeal in Australia had so far been "most encouraging."

China Mail Special.

Bills For US Social Security Plan

Washington, Jan. 14. President Eisenhower today sent a message to Congress urging a broad extension of the American social security system.

President Eisenhower said that the system must remain the key stone of the government's programme to promote the economic security of the individual.

Among the proposals made by the President were:

(1) Extension of the categories of workers who may benefit by old age and survivors' insurance to 10,000,000 persons, including farmers, more farm workers, domestic servants, doctors, dentists, lawyers, architects, accountants and clergy-men.

(2) Encouragement of persons over 65 to continue their work. At present, these persons lose their pensions if they earn more than \$75 per month. President Eisenhower would have this raised to permit them to earn \$1,000 per year plus up to \$80 a month without being affected.

(3) INCREASED PENSIONS. An increase in the size of pensions over the present average of \$80 a month, and the present maximum of \$85 a month.

(4) Raising of the ceiling salary on which payments may be based in the social insurance system from \$3,000 a year to \$4,200.

(5) Benefits for workers in circulating their average salaries over the years.

(6) Protection of pension rights for workers who become invalids before the retirement age.

—France-Press.

ANTONY HEAD IN KENYA Nairobi, Jan. 14. The Secretary of State for War, Mr. Anthony Head, arrived tonight in Kenya to start a five-day fact-finding inspection of the units operating against the Mau Mau.

He was met at the airport by the British Commander-in-Chief in Eastern Africa, General Sir George Keirsey, and the Deputy Governor of Kenya, Sir Frederick Crawford.

—France-Press.

1. That sterling area countries should give more trade to each other—buy more sterling.

2. That the sterling area's gold and dollar reserves must be built up further, but not to the exclusion of earning other currencies.

3. The Commonwealth should continue its collective approach to the United States for support in her attempt to achieve partial convertibility between sterling and dollar currencies.

4. Commonwealth countries should avail themselves of the London loan market to help finance development pro-

US Concerned At Malan's Native Policy

Johannesburg, Jan. 14. The President and Editor of the American magazine, Look, Mr Gardner Cowles, said today a great deal more American capital would come to South Africa, were it not for the fact that American industrialists, "are very concerned about the government's handling of the native question."

Mr Cowles, who is visiting South Africa for the first time, said he was shocked by the statement of Dr Verwoerd, the Minister for Native Affairs, that natives should be taught from childhood to realise that they could never stand side by side with Europeans in South Africa.

"It seems to me that the only hope for South Africa is to give the natives a sense of hope, opportunity, and dignity," he declared.

The apartheid (racial segregation) policy of Dr Malan's Government could, through its effect on investments, reduce South Africa to "a fourth or fifth rate State."

Mr Cowles, who is on a holiday trip in South Africa, said: "To attempt to keep Africans permanently in the darkness is the surest way to end in a bloody situation."

Mr Cowles said that there was "great ignorance" regarding South Africa in the United States, but added he was certain American investors would be willing to put money into the country if it were not for the Government's handling of the native question.

—United Press and France-Press.

They Take Notice Of These Signs

Vienna, Jan. 14. Austria has found that polite and attractive signs "requesting" are often more satisfactory than official orders in persuading the public to keep regulations.

Thus, for example, an exhibition opened recently in Vienna by the Society for the Protection of Nature has used a whole series of humorous signs for animals and birds to induce the Austrian public to help protect wild life.

To persuade the public not to throw litter about, there is the magnificent figure of an eagle regarding with utter disgust an old tin can thrown on the mountain side.

Two tiny partridges starting up in alarm back up a request the birds should not be disturbed, especially at nesting time.

This series of delightfully drawn and painted notices replaces the former "It is forbidden..." notices which the public habitually disregarded. The new ones, in addition to being decorative, seem already to be more effective.

—Reuter.



Irate Uncle Shot His Niece's Lover

Manila, Jan. 15. An irate uncle took a violent issue with the saying "A kiss is just a kiss" when he slew a young man who stole a kiss from his niece in Calamba town, Laguna province, the other day.

Apparently killed for the first time and apparently not liking it, the girl immediately told her uncle of the incident.

The latter loaded his pistol and went after the culprit, and having cornered him in a store, emptied the contents of his gun into him.

—France-Press.

97.6 p.c. Vote For Reds In Bulgaria

London, Jan. 14. The resignation of the Bulgarian Cabinet was formally tendered when the Bulgarian National Assembly met today for the first time after the recent Communist-organised elections. Sofia Radio reported tonight.

The single list elections just before Christmas resulted in a vote of 97.6 per cent of the electorate for the Bulgarian Fatherland Front led by the Communist Party, according to an official statement.

Sofia Radio reported that Ferdinand Kozlovsky, a Macedonian Communist, was elected President (Speaker) of the Assembly. He was elected to this position in the previous Assembly in 1949.

After his election, Kozlovsky told the Assembly he had received a letter from the Prime Minister, Mr Valko Chervenkov, tendering the resignation of his Cabinet according to the constitution.

NEXT SESSION. He said the communication would be examined at the next session of the National Assembly. The Assembly then adjourned until Friday when members will take the oath and the Mandates Commission will present its report on the elections.

The Assembly will then elect a permanent President of the National Assembly, discuss the letter of resignation of the Cabinet and elect a Prime Minister, the Radio said.

Bulgaria's administrative and Government apparatus follows the Soviet pattern.

The President of the Presidency of the National Assembly is the head of state. This post is at present occupied by Major-General Georgi Damjanov (Communist). He is a graduate of the Prunze Academy, the "high school" of the Soviet Army.

—Reuter.

Psychiatrists Should Help Prosecutors

Berkeley, California, Jan. 14.

Professor Douglas Kelley, of the University of California, psychiatrist for the United States Government at the German War Criminal trials, said here that lawyers and judges had a narrow concept of the responsibility of individuals.

"They only want to know if the accused can tell right from wrong and knows the nature of his act at the time of commission of crime," he told the Institute of Prosecuting Attorneys.

Saying that if a defendant was seriously mentally ill he should not be held accountable for his action, he suggested that each prosecutor should have a full-time psychiatrist on his staff and should allow him to question a man accused of a serious crime as soon as possible after its commission.

Questioning should not be conducted in a jail cell, but in a hospital ward, and should continue for several weeks.

"It is possible for a man to feign insanity for a short time but not over a sustained period," he said.

—China Mail Special.

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Reviews • Exhibitions

CHINESE WITHDRAW FROM KOREA

Communist Strength About 1 Million Men

Washington, Jan. 14.

The United States Army Chief of Staff, General Matthew Ridgway told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today it had been verified that China had withdrawn units from North Korea since the armistice.

The overall Communist strength there was still about one million men. It had been verified that since the armistice the Communists had rebuilt war-torn airfields and had constructed new ones.

The U.S. Army believed, however, there was no evidence of any Communist intention to renew hostilities, General Ridgway said.

The Army Secretary, Mr. Robert Stevens, and General Ridgway called on the American Congress for a prompt ratification of the United States-South Korean mutual security pact.

Both Mr. Stevens and General Ridgway told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee they considered this pact as most desirable for the security of the United States in the Pacific.

General Ridgway told the Committee a mutual security pact concluded between the United States and South Korea gave a greater efficiency to America's Pacific defence system. He stressed the leading role that the South Korean army could play in the event of any further Communist aggression, not only in defence of the Republic of Korea but, if necessary, in the defence of Japan and the United States.

He strongly emphasised that, according to the new American defence policy, the consequences of new Communist aggression would be so grave it would not be possible to limit the conflict within the Korean borders.

GREATER FLEXIBILITY
But General Ridgway told the Committee that Pentagon leaders did not see any evidence that the Communists intended to renew hostilities in Korea. The planned withdrawal of two American divisions from South Korea would not weaken the American position, but would provide greater flexibility of action.

When asked by Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota if South Korea was an essential bastion for United States security in the Pacific, the Army Chief of Staff replied, "Positively yes."

Senator Humphrey also explained the administration's announced policy of retaliation to Communist aggression at a point of America's choosing, but not necessarily where the Red attack occurred.

He asked whether U.S. striking power had been increased so greatly that the policy was feasible and what the

chances were that it might touch off a world war.

General Ridgway replied that the United States had greatly expanded its capabilities in the build-up which had resulted from the Korean war, but he admitted that this policy possessed a risk.

COULD DEVELOP

"It is true," he said, "that any expansion of a local conflict could develop into a world war."

Senator Humphrey also asked how the Communist withdrawals in North Korea compared with the planned reduction in American strength there.

In reply, General Ridgway said that he preferred not to give the figures in a public session. Senator John Sparkman of Alabama said what disturbed him was whether Chinese withdrawals from North Korea would not have, perhaps, the effect of increasing Chinese pressure on Indo-China. He added that the situation in Indo-China was regarded as being very dangerous.

General Ridgway simply replied: "The situation in Indo-China is a situation we view with great concern." Senator Hubert Humphrey, after having revealed he would support the mutual security pact, asked General Ridgway and Mr. Stevens what would happen if President Syngman Rhee unilaterally decides to order his 600,000 soldiers northward and then be pushed back by the Communists southward towards Pusan.

KEEP OUT?
He asked if the United States would not find itself under the obligation to come to his rescue. Or would the American forces simply keep out? He added that since South Korea constituted a mainstay in the American defence system in the Pacific, could, even in such a case, the American government remain indifferent?

General Ridgway replied that in such a situation, the security of the United States in Korea would have to be assured.

Senator Wiley then cut the discussion short by stating that the American government had unequivocally made it clear to President Syngman Rhee that it would not tolerate any unilateral decision on his part in the military field.

It had been made clear, too, he said, during the Committee's hearing that the pact did not provide for any action by the United States in the case of a push against the South Korean Government.

Republican Senator William Knowland asked General Ridgway his opinion on a reported Indian proposal to release prisoners of war who had refused repatriation on January 20.

General Ridgway replied, "If such a proposal exists, I would think serious consequences could follow such an action on the part of the custodian forces of India. I would be concerned about Communist reactions should the prisoners of war be prematurely released."—France-Press.

MAY GO TO HAWAII

Washington, Jan. 14. Lieutenant-General Michael O'Daniel, the Commanding General of the United States Army in the Pacific, said after a White House conference today that one of the two divisions scheduled to be withdrawn from Korea might be stationed in Hawaii.

He added, however, that no decision had been reached yet, but that this was one of the things that brought him to discuss with military officials at Pentagon.

General O'Daniel said the present army strength in Hawaii was about 5,000. Asked by journalists about the situation in the Pacific, he said that there was plenty to keep an eye on, and he was alert about it.—France-Press.

Going To Japan To Learn Judo

Valetta, Jan. 14. Three London boys on their way to Tokyo to take Judo instructors' courses are stranded in Malta with two pounds sterling between them.

The three are 24-year-old Ken Hart, motor-cycle mechanic, Dennis Holland, former customs storeman, aged 22, and John Needs, electrical fitter, aged 23.

Ken Hart advertised in a London newspaper for pals to accompany him on his long journey to Tokyo in search of the all-in-all Judo, and Dennis and John replied. They then pooled all their wealth—some £30 sterling—and crossed to France.

They hitch-hiked across France and down through Italy. A services' hostel took them for the night, and the trio are looking round for some ship's master to let them work their way eastwards.—China Mail Special.



Syd, the London Zoo grey seal, has a knowing nose. It is 8 o'clock on a brisk January morning and any self-respecting seal knows that's breakfast time. "What's there to eat," Syd asks as he sees the keeper's hand dip into a bucket of fresh fish.—Reuterphoto.

'Sin Washing' For 5m. Hindus In Muddy Ganges

Allahabad, India Jan. 14. Half a million Hindus today plunged into the muddy, grey waters of the sacred Ganges and Jumna Rivers to launch the world's biggest religious festival—"Kumbh Mela."

The pilgrims, the vanguard of five million expected here during the 49 days of the festival, began to "wash their sins away" before dawn this morning chanting, praying and singing.

Men, women and children had crowded from every part of India by plane, train, car, bullock cart and on foot to be among the first to bathe.

The earliest pilgrims plunged into icy cold waters under the glare of floodlights introduced as a safety measure by the authorities.

During the day, Indian leaders, including the 67-year-old Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh State, Buri Govind Dalal, bathed in the river.

NEHRU, TOO

Before the triumphant final ceremonies on March 3, Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President, are expected to bathe.

The Indian authorities have spent about £750,000 in building for the festival—which occurs once every 12 years—a city of 12,000 tents and huts to accommodate 100,000 people staying for the whole seven weeks of ceremonies.

Seven special railway platforms have been built to handle the 400 engines and 1,500 coaches shuttling pilgrims into Allahabad.

Lepers and beggars, the aged, the blind and the infirm were among the crowd seeking gifts from pilgrims adding to the "merit" of their baths by charitable action.

Sixteen central points have been erected where every pilgrim is inoculated against cholera.

Today was one of the six principal bathing days of the festival. The biggest single "bath" will take place on February 3 when millions will gather in one tremendous "sin washing" ceremony.—Reuter.

What's For Breakfast?

US Senator Says: "Dean's Views Are Those Of Pro-China Apologists"

Washington, Jan. 14. United States Special Ambassador in Korea, Mr. Arthur Dean, who broke off talks with the Communists at Panmunjom last month, was today accused by a United States Senator of spreading propaganda for the appeasement of the Chinese Communists.

Mr. Dean returned to the United States after the Communists had accused the Government of perfidy in connection with the prisoner of war situation. He said that he would resume the conference only when the charge was withdrawn.

The Senator, a Republican, Mr. Herman Welker of Indiana, declared in a Senate speech today that Mr. Dean and others were "in a round about manner" suggesting collaboration with Communist China.

Mr. Dean is a former law partner of the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, and went to Korea last year as a special Ambassador to try to make arrangements with the Communists for a peace conference.

Senator Welker said "Mr. Dean offers the view, which has been held by pro-Chinese apologists in the State Department, that there is a possibility that the Chinese Communists are more interested in developing themselves in China than they are in international Communism."

"I can't believe anything can be further from the truth," Senator Welker commented.—Reuter.

3 US Educators To Make Asian Lecture Tour

New York, Jan. 14. A team of three American educators is to start a five-month lecture tour of Asian countries, including Japan, this month. They are Dr. Arthur H. Campbell, physicist, and Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Everett R. Clancy, President of the National Conference of Christian and Jews of the World Brotherhood Organisation, and Dr. William A. Shimer, Director of the Pacific Asia Division of the World Brotherhood.

They are to speak at schools and colleges in eight countries: Japan, Burma, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey.

The team is to meet at the University of Hawaii on January 20-27 for a week's briefing before flying to Japan for the first stop.

Commenting on the tour, Dr. Clancy remarked: "What Asians think and do in the next half century will vastly affect the West. The Asians are subject to the same social changes we are experiencing in the West."

"The forces making impacts on the West are felt in the East as well. The traditional conservatism of the Asians with the development of the human spirit may contribute significantly to our Western thinking on these problems."—China Mail Special.

Police Force Has Its Own Artillery

Corunna, Spain, Jan. 13. Corunna will soon be possibly the only town of the world to have an artillery squad in its local police force.

But there is nothing belligerent about the innovation. Corunna's active mayor, Don Alfonso Molina, set up near the bastions where Sir Francis Drake was finally checked by the local heroine Maria Pita in the English attack of 1589, a battery of 17th century cannon of various calibres.

The guns are being restored and put into condition after lying for long years in a castle in Ormaiztegui.

The new artillery-police will care for the guns and fire them on special occasions.—China Mail Special.

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- ACROSS**
- 3 Lower few feet of room-wall (4).
 - 7 Avarice (5).
 - 8 Run away (4).
 - 9 Unadulterated (4).
 - 10 Govern (7).
 - 12 Gape (4).
 - 13 Ejects (6).
 - 14 Small particles of stone (4).
 - 16 Claw (5).
 - 21 Foreign (5).
 - 22 Wren (4).
 - 23 Quiet (5).
 - 26 Legend (4).
 - 28 Ease off (7).
 - 30 Irritated (4).
 - 31 Dither (4).
 - 32 Lure (5).
 - 33 Connect (4).
- DOWN**
- 1 Earlier (5).
 - 2 Make good (7).
 - 4 Grown-up (5).
 - 5 Do as told (4).
 - 6 Slaughtered (4).
 - 9 Situation (4).
 - 11 Demolishes (5).
 - 13 Claves (4).
 - 14 Nil (4).
 - 17 Theatre seat (5).
 - 18 Unruffled (4).
 - 19 Plith (4).
 - 20 Relieved (7).
 - 22 Particoloured (4).
 - 24 Trample (5).
 - 25 Evil spirit (6).
 - 27 Belonging to (4).
 - 28 Made-up dish (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Bauble, 7. Ogre, 9. Tonic, 10. Venue, 11. Cite, 13. Remembered, 14. Park, 15. Vase, 16. Possession, 22. Root, 24. Vase, 25. Usual, 26. Dislike, 27. Tender, Down: 2. Asylum, 3. Brown, 4. Envy, 5. Concocted, 6. Grey, 8. Guide, 12. Eaten, 13. Flower, 14. Extolled, 17. Spear, 18. Aspect, 20. Square, 21. Dream, 23. Ark.

Highbrow Brother For "Jane"—Daily Mirror's New Venture

The publishers of the British mass circulation newspapers, Daily Mirror and Sunday Pictorial, today made their bow in the highbrow world by publishing a new literary magazine.

Readers paying two shillings and six pence for the first monthly number of the review, the London Magazine, found it difficult to realise it came from the same stable as the two newspapers.

Its contents list featured articles and poems by the kind of intellectual writer who frequently criticises the Mirror (circulation 4,500,000) and the Pictorial (circulation 3,000,000) for giving the masses cheap, sensational and easy photographs.

One of the list was a contribution from named modern group—J. B. Priestley, who asked for subscriptions to the new magazine.

Since the end of the war, literary magazines—and their contributors—have had lean times. The bigger ones have been unable to survive small circulations and heavy costs. Only a few obscure reviews struggle on.

Many poets think they are lucky if they get paid more than ten shillings and six pence for each of their published works.

They are hoping now that the resources of the Mirror group will improve their lot by giving an example to other publishers publishing literary magazines.

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UK Not Opposed To US Aid For Pakistan

London, Jan. 14. Lord Swinton, the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, declared today that Britain was not opposing the proposed United States military aid to Pakistan.

Answering a question at a Commonwealth correspondents' luncheon meeting, he said: "We have no right to oppose it. We have no inclination to oppose it."

"As I understand it," he said, "a modest gift of money is proposed to buy arms. We have had gifts like that. The French have also for India. Other gifts like wheat have been given."

Lord Swinton said that it was necessary for countries to be adequately armed for defence.

"I am perfectly certain that neither Pakistan nor India will engage in aggression against anyone," he stated.—France-Press.



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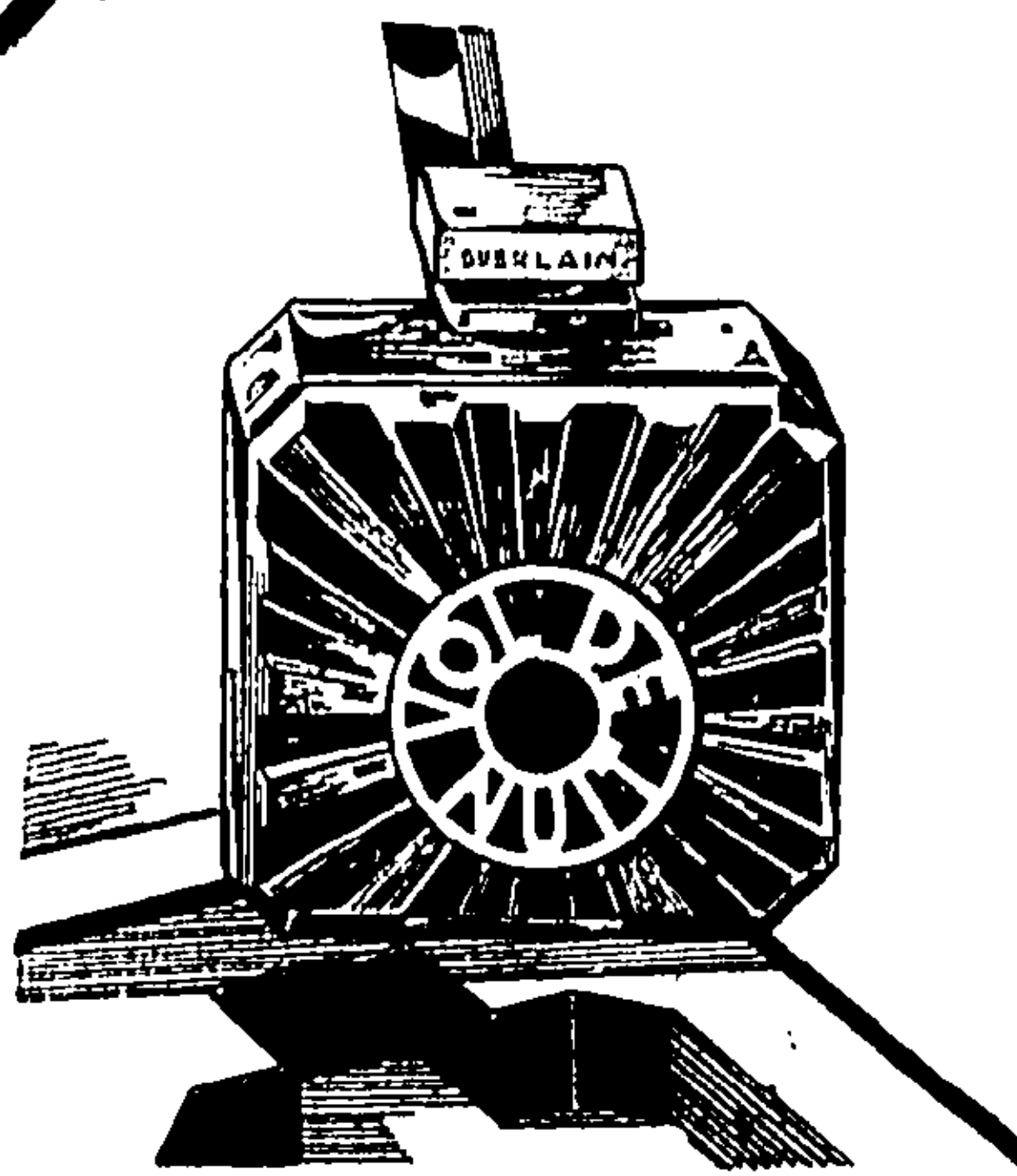
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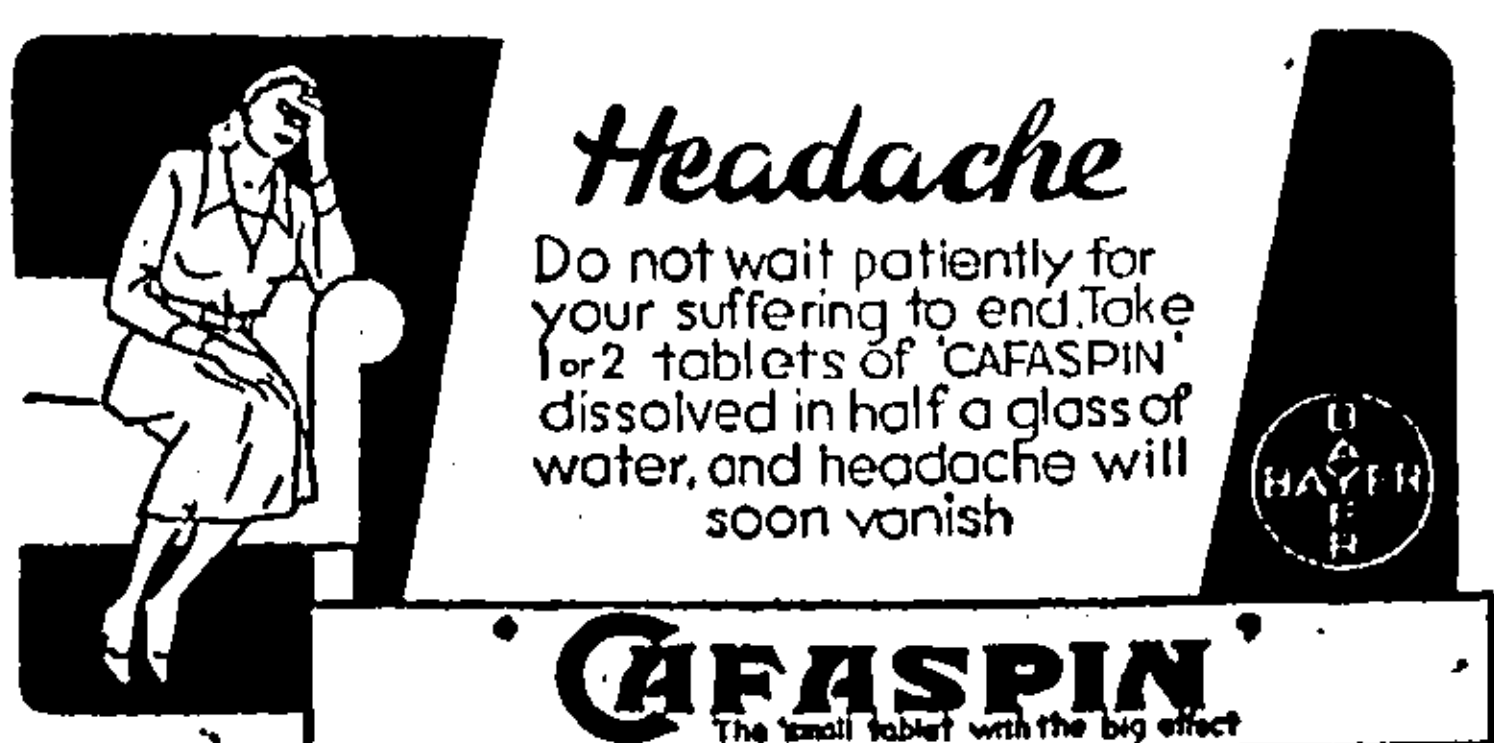
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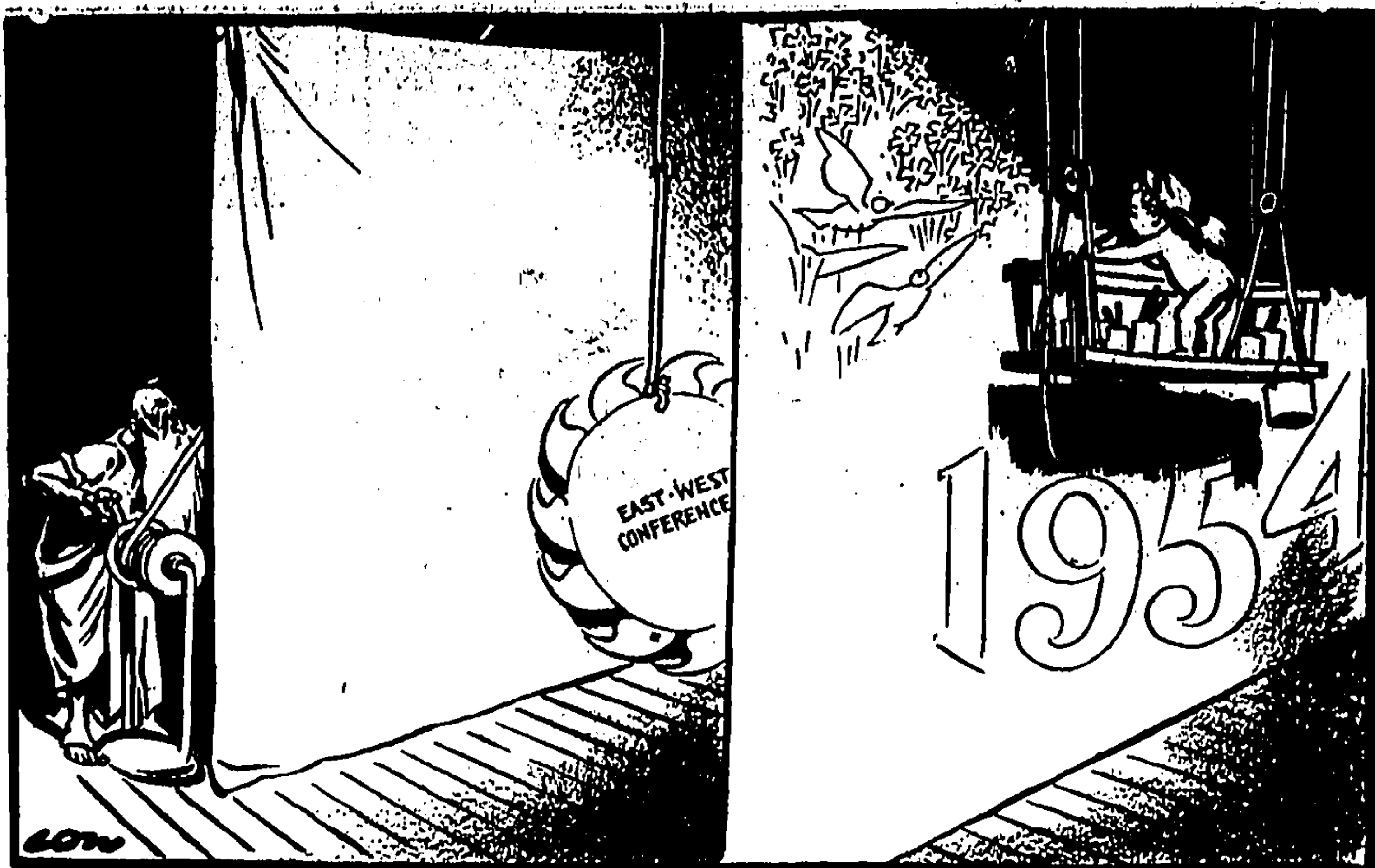
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ARRANGING THE DAWN

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What chances have Britain, the United States, France and Russia of achieving a settlement on the vexed question of Germany at the forthcoming conference in Berlin? RICHARD LOWENTHAL, well-known foreign correspondent, analyses the difficulties and the hopes in this two-day series. This is the concluding article.

ODER - NEISSE FRONTIER IS A MAJOR OBSTACLE

ONE of the most difficult obstacles to an agreed settlement for Germany is the question of Germany's eastern frontier. The Russians and Poles, with the support of the satellite East German Government, contend that the present frontier along the Oder and Neisse rivers is final, and that they will not permit an independent and united Germany unless it accepts that frontier as binding in international law.

The Western Powers say that the Oder-Neisse line was fixed at the Potsdam Conference in 1945 only as a provisional demarcation line, and that they are free to suggest changes at a future peace conference; all they are willing to guarantee to the Russians is that it shall not be changed by force. The West Germans say that, of course, they do not wish to use force, but that no freely-elected German Government could ever accept a frontier which came about by the brutal expulsion of millions of Germans from their ancestral homelands.

In fact, when Britain, the United States and Russia agreed at Potsdam that the demarcation line between the Russian-occupied zone of Germany and the new Poland should run along the Oder and the Lusatian Neisse, they also agreed that the German population still living to the east of these rivers should be transferred westward, stipulating only that humane methods should be applied.

By then, large numbers of the German inhabitants of Pomerania and Silesia had already fled to the West before the advancing Russian armies; millions of others were expelled in the following months by methods which at best were rough and ruthless, and at worst were accompanied by criminal brutality.

The Poles

AFTER they came the Poles, many of whom had been in turn expelled from their homes in the areas now ceded to Russia, and who began to rebuild the destroyed towns, to restart the industries, and—more slowly and less thoroughly—to till the abandoned land.

Rarely in modern times has a decision affecting millions of lives been surrounded with so much cant. The statesmen who met at Potsdam knew what the Germans had done to the Poles during the war, and could well imagine how likely the Poles would be now to treat the Germans "humanely" if given the power to expel them. They knew they were driving millions from their homes, and giving other uprooted millions a chance to settle in their place—but they pretended that they were only fixing a provisional line of demarcation.

Hard-pressed by Russian insistence on shifting the eastern frontier of Poland westward, wishing at least to offer some compensation to their Polish allies, still under the shock of the criminal "techniques" of Nazi warfare, the Western statesmen were in fact condoning a criminal action in their turn but trying hard not to look its implications—and ever since Western policy has been thinking that duty.

It seems probable that the Western reservation concerning the later peace conference was originally made not so much with the intention of promoting real revision, but in order to keep the question open as a bargaining point because of the many difficulties raised by the Russians on matters equally vital to the West. But as the reservation was proclaimed again and again, it naturally raised hopes among the millions of expelled East Germans now living in Western Germany, with the result that the issue of frontier revision has gradually become a major factor in West German politics.

Discrepancy

In recent years, an astonishingly large percentage of the refugees has been successfully absorbed by the prosperous West German economy; but there are still enough of those who will never fit in, or who will not forget the greater independence and social prestige they enjoyed at home, and it is these who determine the political climate in the refugee organisations.

As a powerful organised lobby, they have largely succeeded in making the question of frontier revision the test of true patriotism, and today no West German political party would dare advocate voluntary recognition of the Oder-Neisse line, and risk annihilation at the polls.

Yet, as so often with German postwar nationalism, there is a glaring discrepancy between the shouting and flag-waving of the few professionals and the real popular energy behind it.

Those refugees who genuinely want to resettle in their old homelands are probably a small minority, people who might find land without great difficulty in those border areas not effectively settled by the Poles; while responsible leaders of all democratic Parties in Western Germany readily admit in private conversation that they do not really care about the issue, and would gladly sacrifice the lost lands if that was the price for liberating their eighteen million living compatriots in the Soviet zone—only such a solution could be forced on them by the Western allies. They are not passionate about revision: they are merely afraid of responsibility.

No Diktat

YET what the Russians and Poles want, understandably enough, is precisely that—a settlement freely accepted by the new German State and democratically approved by its people, which cannot at some later day be repudiated as a "diktat." Indeed, they want it so much that they want it as a prior, impossible to make them accept a limited revision of the frontier as the price of German consent, provided that revision did not touch the important industrial capacities which Poland gained at Potsdam, but remained confined to agricultural regions—for instance, the part of Silesia between the Lusatian Neisse and the more easterly Glazier Neisse, originally envisaged as frontier by the Western Powers.

Such a revision might be possible without a major transfer of population in reverse, which Dr. Adenauer's West German Government itself has now explicitly rejected, and it might be sufficient to give the

German democratic leaders the courage to stand up before their people and call on them to write off the remnants of the lost provinces as the necessary price of recovering unity and independence after Hitler's crimes. If the German question is ever to be solved at all, something on these lines will have to be tried. The need to restore German unity and freedom has for years been in the foreground of all public discussion of the German problem. Obviously there is no prospect of German unity unless the Western Powers and Russia can achieve a compromise solution assuring them mutual security. But equally clearly, the Western Powers, now in secure control of by far the larger part of the human and industrial potential of Germany, have no reason to compromise on the security issue unless the Russians are prepared in their turn to release the Soviet zone from the Communist regime they imposed, and to permit German unity and freedom.

Some Dispute

EVEN assuming that the security problems can be solved, the road back to unity of the two Germanies at present divided by vastly different political, economic and social systems, will be far from simple and straightforward. The Western Powers and German democratic Parties have long made it clear that the decisive step on that road must be the holding of free and secret elections for an all-German national assembly, and that the freedom of the electorate before, during and after the poll should be assured by some form of international control. Only after the elections can an all-German Government be formed on a democratic basis, a Government which would then have to proceed to unify the administration and economy and to negotiate a peace treaty.

Lately there has been some dispute among West German politicians as to whether such a Government could immediately assume full executive responsibility, or whether some period of transition must necessarily intervene during which separate East and West German administrations would continue to discharge the daily business of government and to fulfil their respective international obligations, until the new all-German constitution came into effect.

But while this dispute serves to illustrate the tremendous technical difficulties of the problem, it does not affect the fundamental position of the West. The Russians and their East German satellites have, in contrast, always insisted that the formation of an all-German Government by delegation from the present West and East German Parliaments must precede elections, because only such a Government could organise them. They have always rejected any idea of supervision of the elections by neutrals, although they have left the door ajar for some form of four-Power control.

There is, however, literally no one in the West who would think the idea of such a "mixed Government" worthy of even a moment's discussion: the East German Government of Herr Otto Grotewohl, and Herr Walter Ulbricht is held in

universal contempt as utterly unrepresentative of the people it rules, and any idea of introducing its delegates into an all-German provisional Government recalls all too obviously the tricks used to bring the whole of Poland under Communist control. It is safe to say that Russian insistence on such a provisional Government would be itself sufficient to wreck the negotiations on German unity.

Loss Of Face

ON the other hand, many Western experts admit that it would be difficult for the Russians to afford the loss of face which they would suffer if "their" Government were suddenly swept away by all-German elections, probably amidst much popular rejoicing and inevitable acts of revenge by the people against their defeated tyrants.

As it would be technically impossible to hold such elections without a considerable period of preparation, the idea has been mooted in neutral circles that the Russians should be given a chance to "democratise" the East Zone regime before elections. It was, of their own free will, the examples of Finland and of Eastern Austria have been quoted as proof that the Russians are capable of tolerating a genuine democratic regime in a country under their military control if it suits them for reasons of wider international policy.

Before the East German rising of June 17, 1953, there were indeed indications that the Russians might consider such a period of adaptation preparatory to the restoration of unity. The declaration which introduced the economic "new look" in Eastern Germany at the beginning of June, drafted under the direct influence of the Soviet High Commission, Mr. Semenov, blamed the previous policy of hasty Sovietisation not only for lowering the standard of living of the East Germans, but also for creating unnecessary obstacles to unity. If the Russians now meant to come to terms, they would presumably have to fall back on this idea.

Press Campaign

THE recent Communist Press campaign about the need to implement the Potsdam decisions on "democratisation" and "demilitarisation" in Western Germany may have a meaning in this context: it may prepare the ground for demands for a similar period of adaptation in Western Germany before all-German elections are held.

Of course, if the Russians should really back all the demands raised by their East German mouthpieces, who have lately declared that there could be no democratisation without the expropriation of the "monopoly capitalists" and "landowners of Western Germany," they would simply indicate that they are not serious about the whole subject of German unity. Conversely, if the Russians confined themselves to complaints about West German "reactionary propaganda" and "frontier revision," or upholding the traditions of the Weimarer

LONG FACES IN THE CITY

By VAUGHAN JONES

London. Exchange at some sort of gambling centre (as indeed it is, sometimes) but don't realise it also provides the best available channel for lending money to industry—which in turn provides them with jobs.

In the latest "Challenge to Britain" it is just this suspicion of capital which the Socialist Party exploits. Relentlessly, the Socialists have committed themselves to tax capital if they return to power. They ignore the fact that business and private enterprise are already taxed so much that in recent years many energetic young Britons have emigrated to Dominions and Colonies where their efforts will not be nullified by the State.

As a result, millions of cloth cap workers are suspicious of "The City"—capital, bankers and everything associated with it. They regard the Stock

Exchange as some sort of gambling centre (as indeed it is, sometimes) but don't realise it also provides the best available channel for lending money to industry—which in turn provides them with jobs.

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OTHER SCHEMES

The Socialists do not reveal just how they propose to tax capital. But it could be in the form of a capital gains tax, a capital levy or a tax on expenditure out of capital.

In the "Challenge" they have other schemes, also, to make the rich poorer and the poor richer. Some of these run parallel with Conservative aims, but are dressed up to appear as Labour's brain children.

They include the promise to adjust old age pensions and other allowances from National Insurance schemes to a sliding scale based on the cost of living. Thus pensions would rise if living costs went up. The Tory aim is to hold down the cost of living at the outset.

The Socialists also pledge equal pay for women in State employment.

Otherwise, the mixture is much as before. Water would be nationalised outright. The chemical, shipbuilding, aircraft and machine tool industries would be controlled by the Government to a greater or less extent.

Naturally, therefore, the bankers, brokers and businessmen have fallen faces.

Investors, already paying two percent stamp duty and brokerage on deals, would provide less business than ever if a capital gains tax clipped possible profits.

BANKERS' FEAR

The bankers fear the cost and inefficiency of a cumbersome State control.

And businessmen say in despair: "If there are any more controls, forms to fill and taxes, we'll pack up."

They point out also that the reimposition of controls would bring back the undercover deals and tax evasions which were rife under the postwar Labour Government.

And the workers? They'll have their social benefits.

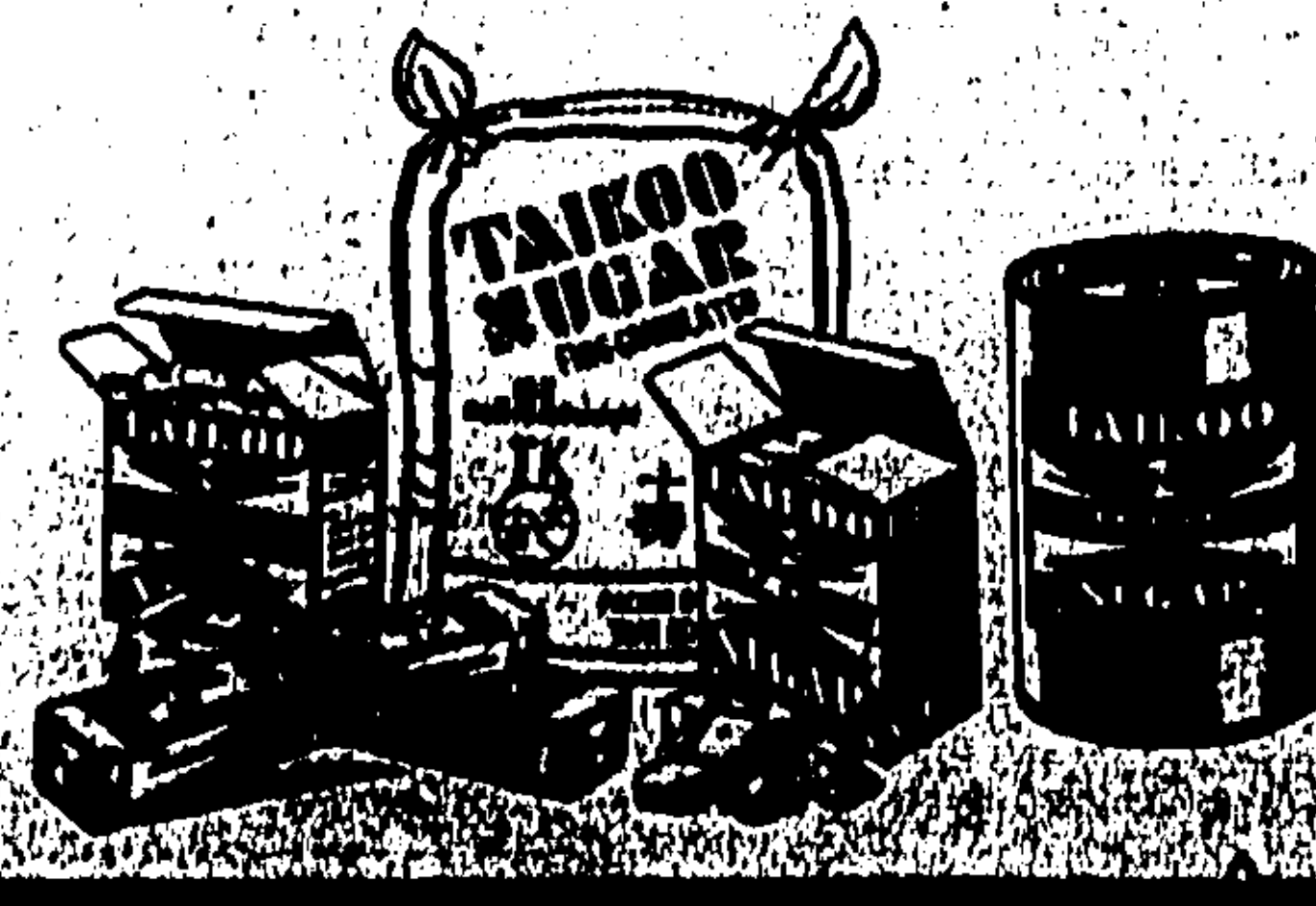
And when there's nobody left to be taxed to pay for these benefits?

That remains the Socialists' little secret.

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LOOKING AT SPORT

THE GREEKS STARTED IT —AND IT CARRIES ON TO TODAY

But Why Must Top Class Athletes Be Amateurs?

By DENNIS HART

When will Britain's amateur athletic bosses realise that this is the 20th Century? The rulers of Britain's runners are still convinced that the day of the man who competes sheerly for fun, and pays to do so, is not yet passed.

Even the diehards of the Lawn Tennis Association have moved with the times and asked firms to provide England's promising young players jobs that will not hinder their tennis careers. In short, pay them for playing tennis.

But not so the Amateur Athletic Association. Delicately wearing their old school ties they declare they will fight such moves to the last.

A noble principle? No, stupidity. These days the standards of top class athletics has become so high that it is virtually impossible for a man to compete with the best and carry on another job at the same time.

And if the English authorities say they must, they take the only alternative—go to a place where such antiquated rules do not apply.

For this reason Britain may lose perhaps her greatest-ever runner, Gordon Pirie.

Pirie plans to go to America at the end of the year. Ostensibly he goes to study at a University. But he openly admits that the real reason is that he will be given unlimited time to train.

WHY BLAME HIM?

And who can blame him? The crack continental, Eino Kalevi, and the like, whom Pirie will meet next season, enjoy similar advantages. They do not put in eight hours per-training a day before doing their training. No one can accuse Pirie of seeking a cushy job abroad. His present training schedule of four hours' gruelling work a day, seven days a week, would send many professional sportsmen asking for a rise. Far from having an easy time in America, Pirie intends to almost double his workouts.

If only Britain's athletic rulers would come up to date, the day may even be in sight when this whole ridiculous business of segregating amateurs and professionals will come to an end.

At present it seems a forlorn hope. The time is almost as old as athletics itself.

The Greeks began it, 1,500 years ago. The Olympic Games had made athletics the most popular pastime. But the Olympics, expensive to enter and train for, were open only to those with money.

Would-be athletes of the poorer classes looked on enviously. Then they hit on the idea of staging their own shows, charging for admission, and using the money to pay for training.

So professionalism was born. These paid performers were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. But they did not worry. In that respect they were no worse off than before, and they had become top class athletes.

Immediately early Greek philosophers were as one in condemning them. They said it was a profession harmful to both body and mind and its followers were scornfully referred to as "paid gladiators."

At least it can be said that their views were based on thought, rather than pride.

But who can condone a society that recognises a man paid to

ride horses to the extent of awarding him a high civil honour, and looks down on a man paid to run on his own two legs.

AWAKE

One sporting body, however, who are awake to present day problems is the French boxing board.

Following the recent number of ring deaths there, precautions are being taken to ensure that only men in perfect physical shape are allowed to box.

Licences will not be issued until fighters have passed a medical examination as stiff as those given to air pilots, seaplane pilots and divers.

In addition to the usual tests of heart, sight and hearing, Frenchmen will not be allowed to knock each other around the ring unless their resistance capacity and bone structure are found to be one hundred percent.

Seems that other countries could learn from France's experiences.

TAKE YOUR CHANCES

"Take your chances" is a lesson all footballers are taught early in their careers. On the field few learned it so thoroughly as Jack Froggatt, an England international at centre-half and outside-left.

Off the field, however, it's a different story. Four months ago, Arsenal, struggling in the doldrums, tried to secure his transfer. They offered Portsmouth £25,000. The club agreed, and "Iron Man" Jack had the chance to make yet another reputation.

He could have led an Arsenal revival and his international place would have been assured. Even his club advised him to do so.

But he hesitated. And, while he dithered, Arsenal staged their revival without him, and so lost interest.

Now Froggatt is out of the Portsmouth first team and has been placed on the transfer list. But, as a reserve, his value has tumbled, and he will not get another chance like the one he received four months ago.

So the man who put so much into his displays for his club and country seems destined to become just another footballer.

(London Express Special)

All-Speed Attack Against The West Indians?

Kingston, Jan. 15.

England is likely to field an all-speed attack for the first Test against the West Indies beginning today.

Len Hutton, the England captain, and his co-selectors are said to feel that the result of this match will play a vital part in deciding the rubber, and that in the absence of Frank Worrell and Frank King from the West Indies XI, England should make all-out effort to obtain an early initiative.

As the general agreement is that the Sabina Park pitch is faster than any other Test ground, this is obviously the best place to throw in an all-speed attack.

With Freddie Trueman, Moss and Statham as well as Bailey, Hutton will be able to maintain fast bowling all the time and

throw a fresh pace bowler against every new batsman.

This could be extremely important against such an opponent as 44-year-old George Headley, who, although still a fine player, has hardly such a swift mental and physical reaction as when in his prime.

The West Indies also have not seen Trueman at top speed. He has been working up gradually.

Unfortunately his damaged heel is not yet 100 per cent right, but there is little doubt about his ability to play.

England will start favourites to win. The key to the match might be the West Indies ability to cope with the tourists' fast bowling.—China Mail Special.

POMPEE TO TAKE ON ANOTHER AMERICAN



Following his quick success against King at Harringay last month, Trinidad-born Yolande Pompee takes on another tough coloured American in the shape of Bobby Dawson, the contest being at Nottingham on January 25. Picture shows Pompee training at Solomons' Gymnasium.—Central Press Photo.

THE HASTINGS CONGRESS PROVED IT

Chess Is The Last Resort Of Democratic Internationalism

Says EDWARD CRANKSHAW

The Russians were expected to steal the show. It is so many years since representatives of the greatest chess-playing country appeared at the Hastings Congress. Any Russian would have been an event.

The two who came were spellbinders: David Bronstein, aged 29, who came close to taking the World Championship from Botvinnik two years ago; and Alexander Tolush, a good deal older, but less famous outside Russia until he startled everyone by taking the first prize at the great Bucharest competition last year.

But as it turned out, these two stole the show: not by wiping the floor with their competitors, but by their admirable bearing and their unflinching and often highly adventurous sportsmanship.

Chess is the last resort of democratic internationalism in its purest and most spontaneous form. Lately there have been faint signs that the trans-Atlantic passion for winning at all costs was beginning to die in chess to corrupt the desire to see and to understand.

EXAMPLE IN CHIVALRY

The Russians, too, obviously wanted to win, for their own glory and the glory of the Soviet Union. But chess has always come first, and they set an example in that chivalry which, to the delight of every competitor, marked the progress of this Congress.

The basement hall of the White Rock Pavilion did not look like an arena for the display of high thinking and higher sportsmanship. It looked more like the scene of a village whit drive. A trestle table covered loosely with green baize, 50 pairs sat in rows, all organised in sections of ten players. Only the chess-boards and the double stool-clocks for each indicated that twice 50 intellects were wrestling in a sustained game of concentration.

There was incessant movement, but no loud talking. Wandering between the lines of tables, competitors waiting for their next move murmured confidentially, glanced curiously at other people's games, fetched themselves cups of coffee and petit beurre biscuits from the buffet, or drifted to the top of the room at the foot of the platform where the officials took their ease to see how the Masters were getting on.

These, five pairs again, were formally segregated, each pair with its own trestle table which engaged disconcertingly in the middle under the weight of the thinker's elbow, and protected from the spectators in the single row of chairs by a yellow rope, which was a convention rather than a barrier.

AT ITS HIGHEST

Here were seen not only five simultaneous exhibitions of chess at its highest but a

display of human psychology in rich profusion. Bronstein and Tolush were themselves worth a week's study.

Bronstein is all attractiveness and charm, small, neat, in a double-breasted blue suit with a rather startling tie of flaring red and blue. He has the self-containment of a great musician.

Pale, with a forehead which is high and ample rather than immense, with horn-rimmed spectacles, the gentlest and most diffident manner, a delightful smile and an air of extreme sensibility, he offered for much of the time a spectacle of perfect relaxation.

He returned to his table for his move like an experienced surgeon about to make a critical incision, remote and cool. Only under extreme pressure, as in his tremendous duel with Alexander, did he show the slightest sense of strain, and then only by a little tightness at the mouth. But he also showed then that his disarming exterior disguised a will of steel and an apparently infinite endurance, as well as the mind of a creative theoretician.

It was Tolush, not Bronstein, who turned out to be the poet. A heavy, stocky figure in early middle-age, he looked like the most dependable type of Russian general in mufti, a serenely imperious to all the fallings of common humanity—except that he smoked like a chimney.

But his game told a different story: behind the stolidity there was a furious boldness which at times amounted to recklessness, and a delight in complex combinations for their own sake which would take him into territory he had not fully reconnoitred—just to see what happened. Sometimes the wrong thing happened. He attacked like a whirlwind, Bronstein attacked, though swiftly, with the thoroughness of the mills of God.

INEPT IMAGE

A whirlwind may sound an inept image for the game of chess—34 moves in the first two hours; 17 moves on the hour thereafter. It may seem particularly inept when applied to Tolush, who, when he met Bronstein and was confronted at the seventh move with an entirely new experience, sat down to

Last Night's Boxing

The lightweight meeting of Stoker Mechanic Gerraghty and Pte. Dixon of the Army was the high spot of another fine night's fighting at the Missions to Seamen yesterday evening.

Gerraghty won the bout on points but he was given a hard and punishing fight by the soldier from the Royal Norfolk. Dixon showed a lot of class and he is to be complimented in coming back to the attack after twice being on the boards from damaging punches to the solar plexus.

Gerraghty was in command for most of the fight and seldom wasted a blow. His light defence and clever evading and ducking kept him clear of trouble from Dixon's hard right hand punching and in the end he got a well deserved verdict.

The crowd—and it was a big and enthusiastic one—got plenty to shout about in the welterweight contest between A. B. Taylor, R. N. and Yee Young-wine of the China Gymnasium.

Taylor, who sportingly took the place of a fighter who was not available, showed little appreciation of the finer points of the game but he more than made up for that by ensuring that at least the public would get a fight.

He went rushing in to the attack with his arms flailing, a heavy scowl on his face, and his bright red hair standing on end.

He looked a menacing fighter but his appearance caused little impression on the Chinese outthrust who ignored the flowing arms and stepped inside to ram home powerful blows to Taylor's often unprotected mid-section.

The crowd loved this bout and while there was never any doubt that the Chinese boy won, even so, Taylor had the crowd on his feet shouting its appreciation at the end of the fight.

Fong Yu-chuan from the China Gymnasium found the punching power of L/C. Reaney too much for him and the referee wisely intervened in the third round to save him from unnecessary punishment.

Reaney is a fighter who must see again. He is crafty and experienced and he has unusual power in his gloves. His systematic attacks was always too clever for the young Chinese boxer who showed a lot of spirit in continually carrying the fight to his harder hitting opponent.

GRAND SCRAP

The programme finished on a high note with a grand scrap between two soldiers, E. M. Daltry won a clear points decision over AB Sanders, but he had to fight every inch of the way against a strong and active opponent who just did not give the meaning of the word "retreat".

The winner was an upright accurate boxer who used his long reach to good purpose. Sanders, showed an excellent wicket in the attack from first going to last but he could never evade the accurately placed left leads of his taller opponent.

There is no time for the contemplative trance. The clock ticks away the minutes of each move. The clock drove Bronstein and Alexander to go at it hammer and tongs for the whole of the epic eight hours of their game. There was not a moment's let-up in the excitement of that game, perhaps the greatest of the series, in which the British ex-Champion all day long outplayed the Russian grand master.

Superficially, no two men could be more different. But both have the same high spirited attitude to life and chess—although Bronstein is subdued, although Alexander seems to have more intuition, Bronstein the more God-like view of serious regiments of permutations. Both have the same sense of humour—although Bronstein's response to a joke is a quick smile, Alexander's an uninhibited outburst of delight.

NONE VISIBLE

What was the common denominator of all these players? Look for it as you may, there was none visible: clergyman and schoolboys, charming young women like the Belgian lady champion and old men (but the accent is very much on youth), they were all as different from one another as human beings in any crowd.

The common denominator can be only a passion for chess and the sort of mind that can cope with it. It is essentially the sort of mind which prefers skill to luck, which likes to know where it stands.

And all these temperaments—from the Belgian, Count O'Kelly, who, looking as though he had strolled in from a race-course, defeated the veteran Frenchman, Tartakover, by sheer knowledge of everything that has ever been done in chess, plus the power to apply this knowledge to the new Zealand War, with his lightning fast for seeing and holding the advantage presented by a superior player in a moment of weakness, as in his remarkable victory over Tolush—all these temperaments share a sort of toughness which is the secret of those games in which failure can be pushed off on to bad luck, and can face without flinching the very image of retribution.

Now failure in chess is retribution and nothing else. It is with that that the player, and there is no escape. There is nothing like it for finding out where you stand.

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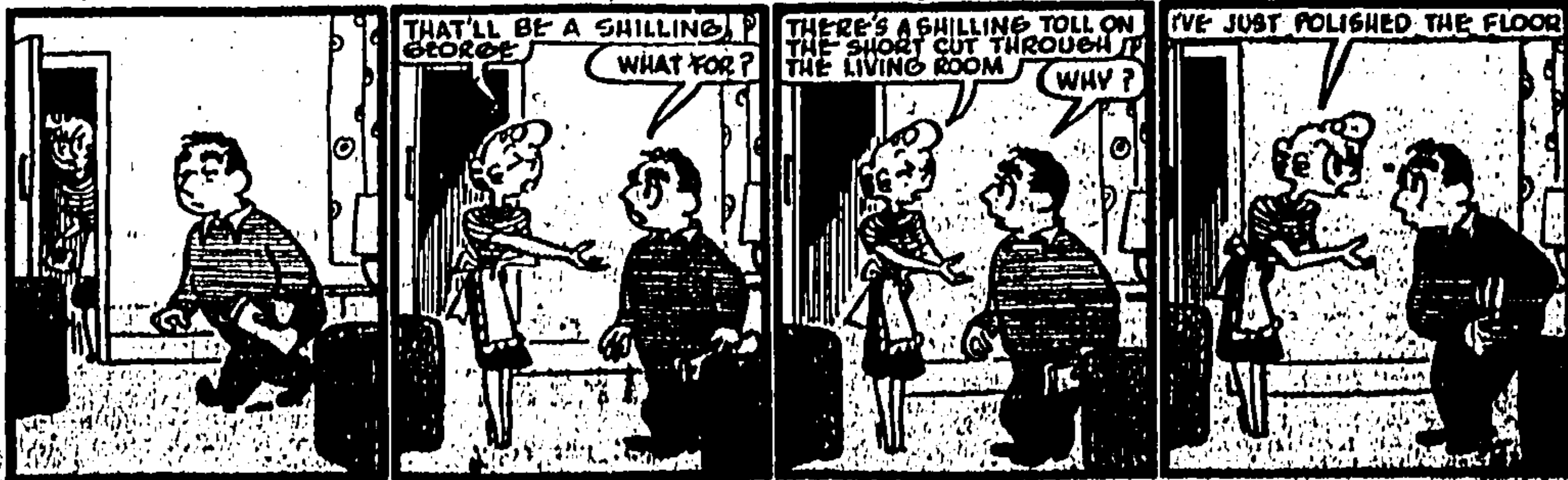
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THE GAMBOLS

By Barry Appleby



SHIKAMPUR TO RACE IN BRAZIL

Shikampur, a 10-year-old greyhound, is to race in Brazil. The dog was trained by Mr. J. J. Simpson and is expected to win the Grand Prix de Brazil.

SOCCER ON THE INSIDE

(Edited by Marshall Fallows)

Bottom-of-the-table Liverpool, hard hit by injuries this season, will table a demand for substitutes in League games at the next annual general meeting of the Football League.

They will suggest that substitutes should be allowed for any position up to half-time and for goalkeepers at any time.

"Football today is so fiercely competitive that we think any move helping to wipe out an unfair advantage is worthy of consideration," says manager Don Welsh.

Liverpool lost left-back Eddie Spicer with a broken leg after 15 minutes of the game against Manchester United at Old Trafford on December 19.

They will back up their motion at the Football League meeting with a request that it should go to the FA for consideration.

Promises of support have already been received from other big clubs. Despite spending £50,000 on four newcomers in a fortnight,

Liverpool still have other players under observation.

"We want to improve our outlook further, and don't mind spending more money, though no immediate deal is in sight," said chairman Will Harrop.

"But because we have signed these players it does not follow that we shall be sellers. We would rather keep all our present experienced men if possible, to guard against injuries."

Interested clubs will have to bid high if they hope to get Liverpool to consider an offer. There will be no "bargain basement" deals. So far, Liverpool have received no transfer requests

from displaced players, which is a tribute to the Andale team spirit. But Ashcroft, Boron, Hughes, and others are bound to arouse the interest of many clubs.

Every year Derby County plan a surprise for the children of their players. Last Christmas there was a "glam party" in the club's gymnasium. Soon the kiddies will go with their mothers to see a pantomime.

VANISHED

Dover (Kent League) manager Fred Durrant, 6ft. burly, former F.R.I. centre forward, has vanished. Even his wife does not know where he is.

Durrant told club officials before he left: "My destination is unknown. I shall be back until I've found at least three goal-scoring forwards for the end-of-the-month Cup-tics."

Harry Barratt, manager of the Glasgow Snowdown Colliery, started the "vanishing trick" last month.

He suddenly packed his bag and disappeared on a two-week, 1,400-mile scouting tour which took him to the Scottish Highlands. He made several successful signings.

Fulham director band-leader, Chappie D'Amato was wearing a new hat at Craven Cottage on Saturday.

He threw his previous one into the crowd at Home Park on Boxing Day when a last-minute goal by Charlie Mitten earned Fulham a draw against Plymouth Argyle and put them in the top half of the table for the first time this season.

Just back from a two-month holiday tour of America is Torquay chairman Mr. G. H. Gillin. He says: "It was very enjoyable, but oh how good it is to see Soccer again."

His trip took him to New York, Miami, New Orleans, and Charleston, but he did not get to watch a single match.

(London Express Service)

(London Express Service)

SPORTS ROUND-UP

The One Dog Punters Never Try To Shout Home

Iffstoun Mason, a racing greyhound, is the one dog punters never try to shout home. It wouldn't be any use—he is deaf. Illness as a puppy cost him his power of hearing, and trainer Wilfred France has had to teach him by signs. And most successfully too.

Sixteen months old, Iffstoun Mason is one of the most promising puppies in British racing. The only handicap his defect causes is slowness from the traps. This is because he cannot hear the hare coming round.

But Mr France expects him to improve as he learns to associate the vibrations caused by other dogs in the traps with the approach of the hare.

Percy Lewis, ABA Featherweight Champion last season and now a professional, is to be chief sparring partner to French Bantamweight Champion Robert Cohen for his European title fight against British Champion John Kelly in Belfast on January 30.

Trinidad-born Lewis, who boxes in the curio southpaw style as Kelly, will spend about a fortnight with Cohen in Paris. Last month a "stable companion" of Lewis's also fought Cohen, this time in earnest, when Jake Tull fought the Frenchman at Manchester in what proved to be the fight of the year.

MIRACLE OF SEDAN
Today, all France is talking about the "soccer miracle of Sedan." Sedan, a former amateur club, were doing so well they decided to turn professional. After lengthy discussion by the committee they took the plunge last summer and entered the French Second Division.

The players, all part-timers, train in the evenings and take lunch together and discuss tactics. Wages are £4 per week with a £2 winning bonus. The result? Sedan are now top of the league and have beaten teams whose players earn ten times what they do. And in a town with a population of 13,000, gates average 13,000 every match.

McDonald Bailey, joint holder of the world 100 Metres record, and now a Rugby League professional, has been awarded an Olympic Gold Medal.

The medal, a trophy at the 1881 re-formed Games in Greece, was sent to "Mac" by Mr Bert Lindsey, collector of antique sports trophies and president of the Middlebrough and Cleveland Harriers "in recognition of the kindness shown to me and the people of Middlebrough."

Mr Lindsey added that since "Mac" first appeared in a meeting at Middlebrough in 1947—the first top class athlete to do so—his regular appearances so stimulated athletic interest that crowds have risen from 100 to 15,000.

N. M. Hall, last season's England Rugby captain and full-back, hopes to be in action again soon. Hall, who has been out of action for several weeks through a back injury, has been having massage treatment every day from an orthopaedic specialist.

This has considerably speeded up his recovery. But it is unlikely that he will be available for England's first international of the season against Wales on January 16.

Peter Keenan, former British and European Bantamweight

New England Rugby Cap Will Be Key Man Against Wales Tomorrow

By J. R. WATKINS

By winning the Home International Rugby Championship last season England ended five years of Irish-Welsh supremacy and, for the first time since 1937, won the title outright.

Tomorrow afternoon they begin the fight to keep their hard-won honour, meeting Wales at Twickenham.

There's nothing like clearing the stiffest opposition right at the start. And this first game should prove England's toughest fixture of the season. Indeed, it may well decide the Championship.

For Wales are England's strongest challengers. Their recent victory over the All Blacks has given them just the confidence they need.

But nor does England lack any confidence. They are reigning Champions, and, what is more, appear in stronger side than last year.

This is due to the re-organisation of the pack. The previous one had served England well for four years, but last season it was clear that age was beginning to tell.

The weight and push were still there—but the speed...

WILL BE INTERESTING

It will be interesting from the rugby tactician's point of view to see how the present England forwards—four of them now caps-alike! The inclusion of Young and Yarranton for Adkins and Hawkes considerably cuts down the poundage, in favour of increased speed.

If this sacrifice of weight for agility pays off, it could herald a new trend in the game. Judging from the Wales-All Blacks game the experiment may well succeed. With the New Zealanders winning most of the games and gaining little advantage as a result, it was seen that a brawn alone is not enough.

Peter Keenan, former British and European Bantamweight

ROYAL H.K. DEFENCE FORCE ORDERS

Serial No. 2 Orders by Colonel L. T. Ride, CBE, ED, Commandant, Royal Hong Kong Defence Force. Dated January 12, 1954.

FORCE ORDERS

Identity Cards — Photographs — There will be a parade at the Naval Club, Murray Parade Ground 8 a.m. on Wednesday, January 14, 1954, for personnel to have their photographs taken to complete their Identity Cards. Personnel required to attend will be called forward by separate letter.

FORCE HEADQUARTERS

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BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO
 "SHENKONG" ... Keelung ... 5 p.m. 18th Jan.
 "HUNAN" ... Tientsin ... 10 a.m. 18th Jan.
 "ANKING" ... Singapore & Penang ... 10 a.m. 18th Jan.
 * Sails from Custodian Wharf.

ARRIVALS FROM
 "ANKING" ... Singapore ... 7 a.m. 16th Jan.
 "TAKHOI" ... Shanghai ... 17th Jan.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO
 "TAIPING" ... Sydney & Melbourne ... 28th Jan.
ARRIVALS FROM
 "TAIPING" ... Kobe ... 26th Jan.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

Sails	Arrives	Sails	Arrives
"ANCHISE" ... Liverpool & Glasgow	14th Jan.	15th Jan.	
"CLYTONES" ... Liverpool & Dublin	22nd Jan.	23rd Jan.	
"ANTYANAX" ... Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg	23rd Jan.	24th Jan.	
"PYRRIUS" ... Marseilles, Liverpool	5th Feb.	6th Feb.	
"EUMAEUS" ... Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Feb.	14th Feb.	

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails	Arrives	Sails	Arrives
G. "PYRRIUS" ... Sailed	14th Jan.	15th Jan.	
G. "EUMAEUS" ... do	22nd Jan.	23rd Jan.	
G. "ANTYANAX" ... do	23rd Jan.	24th Jan.	
G. "PYRRIUS" ... do	5th Feb.	6th Feb.	
G. "EUMAEUS" ... do	13th Feb.	14th Feb.	

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swans, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Arr. H.K.
"DONA AURORA" ... Sailed	Sailed	17th Jan.
"DONA ALICIA" ... do	do	18th Feb.
"BATAAN" ... do	do	19th Feb.
"MUNCASTER CASTLE" ... 11th Jan.	5th Feb.	7th Mar.
"TELEMACHUS" ... 25th Jan.	16th Feb.	18th Mar.

SAILING for NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL via JAPAN

Sails	Arrives	Sails	Arrives
"HAINAN" ... 10th Jan.	20th Jan.		
"DONA AURORA" ... 17th Jan.	18th Feb.		
"DONA ALICIA" ... 4th Mar.	5th Mar.		

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South America ports on through bills of lading.

Tathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Depart Hongkong
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	9:00 a.m. Monday
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	9:00 a.m. Tuesday
HK/Malaya/B.N. Borneo (DC-4)	9:00 a.m. Tue. & Fri.
HK/Hanoi/Laibong (DC-4)	10:00 a.m. Wednesday
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7:00 a.m. Thursday
HK/Bangkok/Singapore/Calcutta (DC-4)	12:00 noon Friday

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

for particulars please apply to:
Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.
 1 Connaught Rd. Tel: 30331/8
 Branch Office: 50 Connaught Rd. West. Tel: 25475, 32144, 24878

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOON)
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 Subscriptions: 30 cents per month, 8.00 per annum.
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 News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.
 Telephone: 2941 (5 Lines).
KOWLOON OFFICE:
 Salisbury Road, Telephone: 5232.

Classified Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00 for 1 DAY PREPAID
 ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS \$1.50 PER DAY
 10 cents PER WORD OVER 20

Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal \$5.00 per insertion not exceeding 25 words, 25 cents each additional word.
 ALTERNATE INSERTIONS 10% EXTRA
 If not prepaid a booking fee of 50 cents is charged.

FOUND

BRACELET at Women's International Club New Year Dance, Apply Secretary, "South China Morning Post," Ltd.

POSITIONS VACANT

ACCOUNTANCY. Book-Keeping, Company Secretaryship, Costing, An "Intensive Method" Course (for award of Diploma as Associate of Fellow) will assist you to higher status and better salary. Interesting spare-time Post-Study with expert tutors. Guaranteed Course in English; Commercial and Professional subjects. London Chamber of Commerce, R.S.A. Institute of Commerce, etc. Fee Free Brochure, write now to the leading Tutorial Institute for overseas students, London School of Accountancy, 67, Monmouth Street, London, W.C.2, England.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ART LIFE PHOTOGRAPHS for Artists/Composers 71 Miniatures 17. List for stamp, B.C.M. 10/2 (Studio 171, Kings House, London, W.C.1, England).

FOR SALE

EUROPEAN offers quantity antique English table silver, period George I to George III, 70 pieces. No dealers. Apply Box 71, "China Mail."

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Ordinary Yearly General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation, 1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, on Friday the 5th day of March, 1954, at Noon for the purpose of receiving and considering the reports of the Directors and of the Auditors and the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1953, and for the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from Friday, the 19th of February to Friday, the 6th of March, 1954, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board,
 MICHAEL W. TURNER,
 Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th Jan., 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees Per
 NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
 S.S. "ARIMA MARU"
 are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 19th January, 1954.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 26th January 1954 or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
 DODWELL & CO., LTD.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 15th January, 1954.

NOTICE

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

Thirty-Fifth Ordinary Yearly General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Head Office of the Bank, 10, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong, on Saturday, the 30th day of January, 1954, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving and considering the Reports of the Directors and of the Auditors and the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1953, and for the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors.

The Register of Shares of the Bank will be closed from Saturday, 23rd January, 1954 to Saturday, 30th January, 1954 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of share can be registered.

By Order of the Board,
 KAN TONG PO,
 Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th Jan., 1954.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD Space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesdays.

For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL, 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53 Queen's Building Tel: 20651

HONGKONG to CASABLANCA in 30 DAYS

by the fast cargo vessel

m.v. "MONKAY"

Sailing from Hongkong Friday, 15th January 1954

NOTICE

HONG KONG CRICKET CLUB

Colony Tennis Championships

Entries are invited for the Colony Grass Court Singles and Doubles Tennis Championships to be played during the Hong Kong Cricket Club Annual Tennis Tournament commencing February 8, 1954.

Entry forms are obtainable from all Clubs and Sports Shops. Entries will close at 5 p.m. on February 2, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER
 BARNER-WILHELMSEN LINE
 S.S. "TUNGSHA"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 19th January, 1954.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 18th January, 1954, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 26th January, 1954, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 12th January, 1954.

P&O B.I.E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CHUSAN"	18th December	16th January
"CANTON"	10th January	18th February
"CARTHAGE"	4th February	8th March

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CHUSAN"	1st February	1st March
"CANTON"	15th February	18th March
"CARTHAGE"	12th March	12th April

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Arrives	From
"TRESILLIAN"	24th January	U.K. Continent, Via Straits
"TREGENNA"	27th January	
"SOUDAN"	2nd February	

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for cargo of Oil in Bulk Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"TALIKONDA"	due 27th Jan.	from Japan
	sails 28th Jan.	for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Klang, Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits

"SANTHA"	due 31st Jan.	from Japan
	sails 1st Feb.	for Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits

"TULTALA"	due 7th Feb.	from Japan
	sails 8th Feb.	for Singapore, Rangoon & Chittagong

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OBRA"	due 19th Jan.	from Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta & Straits
	sails 20th Jan.	for Japan

"UMARIA"	due 24th Jan.	from Japan
	sails 25th Jan.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kishinoue, Khorramshahr, Basrah direct, Also P. Gulf Ports via Bombay

"OLINDA"	due 7th Feb.	from Japan
	sails 8th Feb.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi direct, Persian Gulf Ports via Bombay

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"NELLORE"	th Port	from Japan & Tientsin
	sails 15th Jan.	for Sydney, Adelaide & Melbourne

"EASTERN"	due 26th Feb.	from Australia
	sails 27th Feb.	for Japan

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
 OF HONG KONG LTD.
 Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"LENEVERETT"

Arrives	Jan. 25	from Manila.
Sails	Jan. 26	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

"REBEVERETT"

Arrives	Jan. 20	from Singapore.
Sails <td>Jan. 26</td> <td>for Kobe & Yokohama.</td>	Jan. 26	for Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"STAR BETELGEUSE"

Arrives	Jan. 19	from Singapore.
Sails <td>Jan. 20 <td>for Incheon, Pusan, Kobe & Yokohama.</td> </td>	Jan. 20 <td>for Incheon, Pusan, Kobe & Yokohama.</td>	for Incheon, Pusan, Kobe & Yokohama.

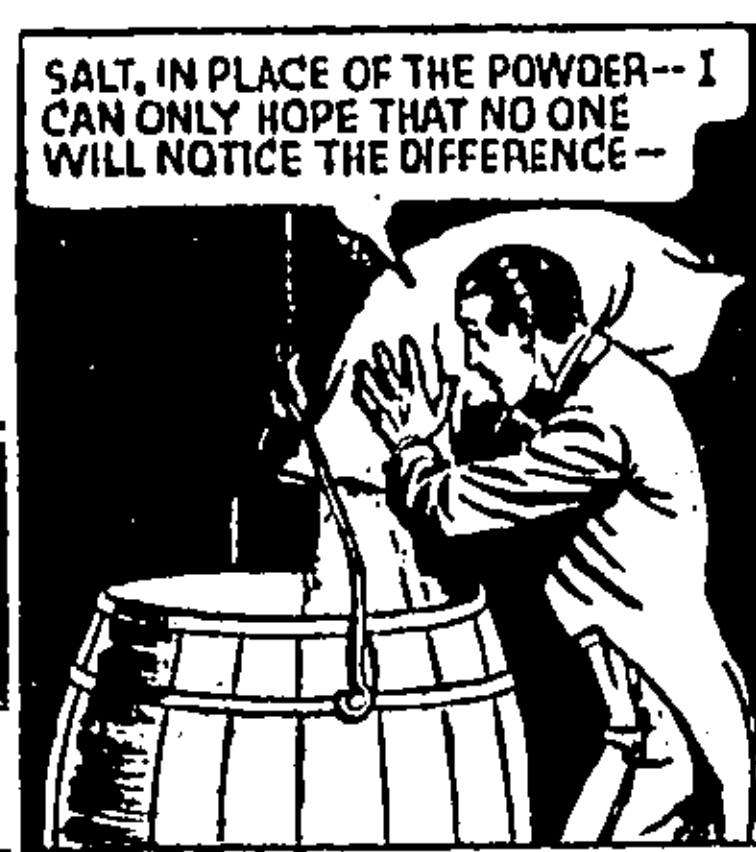
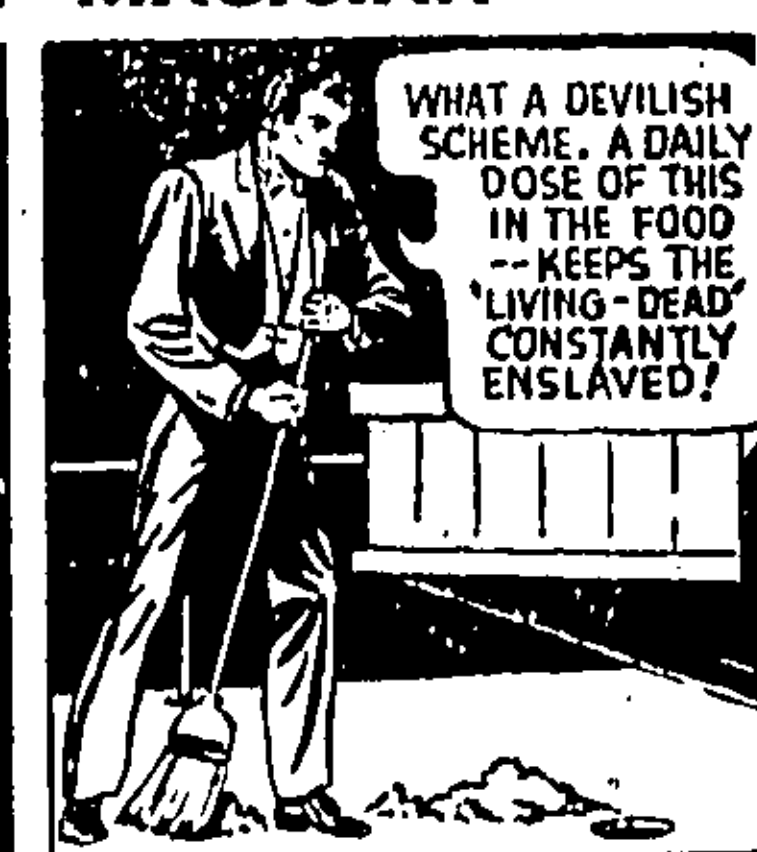
"STAR ALCYONE"

Arrives	Jan. 21	from Japan.
Sails <td>Jan. 22 <td>for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah & Bahrain.</td> </td>	Jan. 22 <td>for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah & Bahrain.</td>	for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah & Bahrain.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

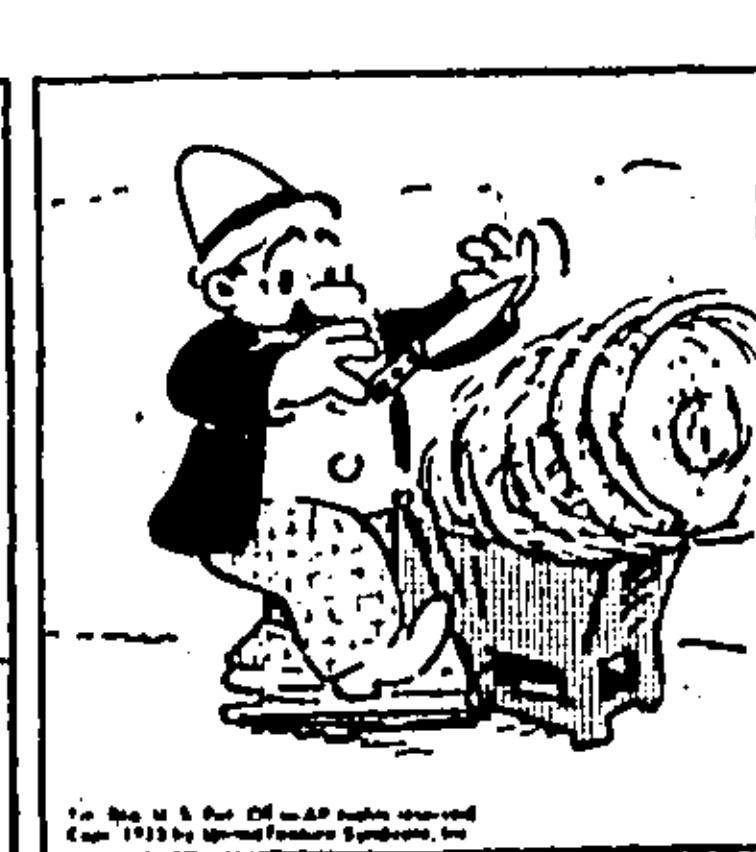
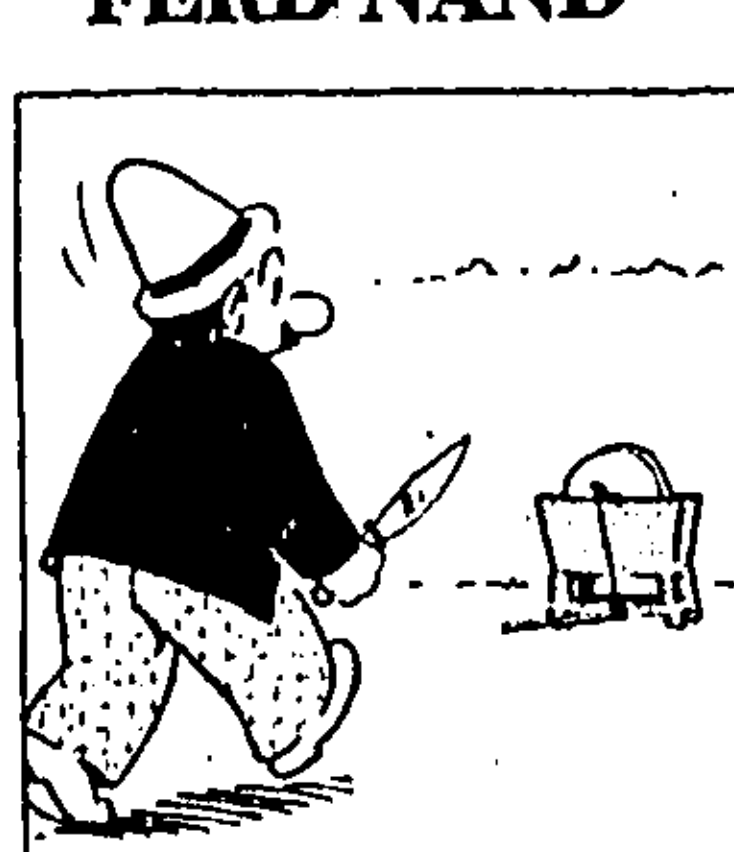
EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A
 (Incorporated in the Republic of Panama With Limited Liability)
 Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.
 Chinese Department, Telephone 28293.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



FERD'NAND

Rolling Stone



NANCY

Now He Tells Her!

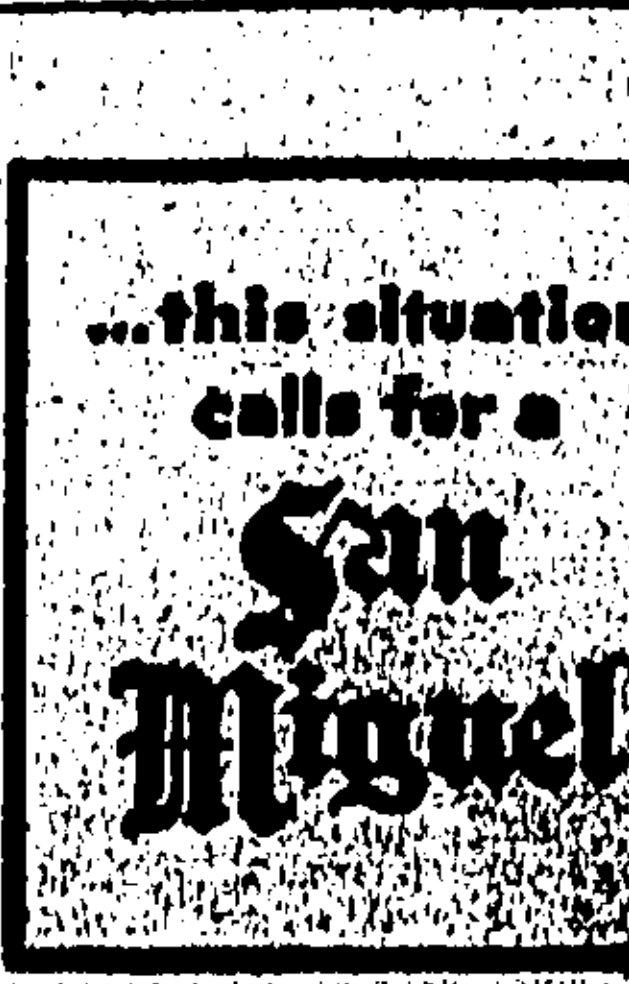


JOHNNY HAZARD



DAIRY BOX

MILK CHOCOLATES



NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

AUSTRALIA-WEST PACIFIC LINE

S.S. "DELOS"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. on the 15th January, 1954.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th January, 1954, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 22nd January, 1954, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 12th January, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

S.S. "AKITA MARU"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 15th January, 1954.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 22nd January, 1954, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 12th January, 1954.

Claire Bloom's "Double"



Carol Tickin, the Canadian girl who won a Claire Bloom 'double' contest in the United States, is pictured at London Airport on her arrival by BOAC airliner from New York. The trip to London—during which she is to meet Claire Bloom—is part of Carol's prize.—Reuterphoto.

A FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR PORTUGAL'S COLONIAL EMPIRE

Lisbon, Jan. 13. Portugal has successfully entered the operational stage of a five-year, 7,000 million escudo (US\$240 million) programme to develop the world's third largest colonial empire, according to the newly-announced budget for 1954.

Utilising half the 14,000 million escudos allotted to the overall Portuguese Development plan launched early this year, the colonial scheme will develop ports, dams, railways, roads, telecommunications, industries and health in the 2,170,276 square kilometres of an empire stretching to Timor. The 1954 budget will get the programme moving at top speed.

Portugal has few of the usual troubles of a modern colonial power. In an age when other colonial empires have been consumed by fiery nationalism, Portugal is practically unique in having experienced no internal strife in her overseas possessions. "The existence of peace and relative prosperity in our overseas provinces," explained Sarmiento Rodrigues, Minister of Overseas Territories, "all proceeds from the fraternal way we have carried out relations with various racial groups, all considered equally Portuguese."

There is no colour bar in Portugal's overseas territories, nor is there any apparent Communism.

The territories are considered integral provinces of Portugal, more or less the same as a province in continental Portugal.

Nationalisation Reported In West Java

Singapore, Jan. 14. The Indonesian Government has formally nationalised gas and electric companies in West Java, according to a report from the Singapore Standard's special correspondent and received here today.

The action may be the first step towards the full nationalisation of all foreign firms in this field of public operation, the dispatch said.

The Government announced that they had decided to go ahead with West Java nationalisation before reaching full agreement with OGEH, the Dutch Company which operates gas and electric outlets in Jakarta, Cirebon, Tangerang, Keluaran and Talinggar.

All gas and electric operations at these five offices will henceforth be managed by the Indonesian.

The nationalisation of foreign gas and electric companies in East Java is expected to be completed by June, the dispatch added.

It was learned that 95 per cent of the foreign personnel would continue at their posts despite the switch from foreign to Indonesian Government ownership.—United Press.

Now Hillary Is Eager To Explore Antarctica

Wellington, N.Z., Jan. 14.

Thousands of New Zealanders seeking new places to tread and fresh mountains to climb have been stirred by the announcement of efforts to plan the exploration of one of the world's "secret lands"—the ice cap of Antarctica surrounding the South Pole.

They see exciting possibilities in mapping and searching at least 5,000,000 square miles of lonely, silent wastes, less than a day's flight from South New Zealand.

Newspapers, scientific circles and mountaineers welcomed the announcement at the end of December that various Government departments in Britain, New Zealand and Australia were believed to be discussing the possibility of a trans-Antarctic expedition crossing from one side of the Antarctic to the other by way of the South Pole.

In terms of physical effort, traversing the terrible wilderness of the polar regions would be comparable to a successful ascent of Mount Everest. Enthusiasts declare that the results would be much more worthwhile.

While the world's unknown areas have diminished greatly



Sir Edmund Hillary

in the last two centuries, the Antarctic has barely known the foot of an explorer. What has been mapped is comparatively insignificant in size.

Several years ago the Labour Government, under the late Mr Peter Fraser, considered a development plan—but nothing ever developed.

Since that day, however, a standing body known as the Antarctic Committee, has been set up in London. Representing Governments and learned societies, it considers and reports on all matters affecting the Antarctic. France, Australia and New Zealand have territories and dependencies there of great area, and many enthusiasts who, in the past, have urged the development of the region for scientific and strategic reasons, have been dismissed as cranks and nuisances.

Now, leading newspapers are asking the New Zealand Government to take a greater interest in the vast area to the south, over which she claims dominion, the Ross Dependency, an uninhabited British Settlement which is completely ice-covered.

Shackleton Dreamed

The three interested Governments, and perhaps South Africa, have still to agree to the scheme and their Treasuries may be difficult to convince.

Detailed plans, to be considered later, will show the advantages of securing geological and meteorological data and information concerning radio transmission in those regions, as well as arguments in favour of a permanent base which might pave the way for regular scientific work.

Mr Clifton-Webb, the New Zealand Minister for External Affairs, said of the proposal: "It is an imaginative venture which no doubt, if it is proved practicable, should have considerable scientific value."

The cost of the venture would be roughly £200,000 sterling. The Everest climber Sir Edmund Hillary, and his close friend, George Lowe, have both previously expressed eagerness to visit the regions in the south. This is not surprising for the trans-Antarctic trip, if ever made, would be one of the greatest expeditions of our century.

Shackleton dreamed of it. So did others. But until recently lack of scientific aid would have meant certain disaster.

The Antarctic is a bleak place, shrouded with ice streams and mountains. It is much more difficult to traverse than the Himalayas, which are at least partially free of ice.

Since most of the population is native, more white settlements are needed before the modern civilisation, which is imposed by the world's needs, can be put down.

—United Press.

Indonesia Says: Stability In Commodity Prices Needed

New York, Jan. 14.

Something similar to the price supports paid farmers in the United States was needed on an international scale to stabilise world commodity prices, the Indonesian Ambassador to U.S.A., Mr Moekarto Notowidlo, said today.

Speaking before a meeting of the American-Indonesian Chamber of Commerce, the Ambassador said that even a slight decline in the economy of the United States was bound to have a serious impact on the economy of other nations such as Indonesia, which relied on foreign trade as a principal source of income.

The end of the Korean war had brought the world face to face with the fact that developed and under-developed countries alike had enjoyed prosperity dependent upon war. He said, "Indonesia was dependent upon the export of tin and rubber for approximately two-thirds of its foreign exchange, and the prices of those commodities varied more than 250 and 350 per cent in the last three years."

STOCKPILING

The United States had dealt with the problem of price fluctuations in agriculture with price supports.

"Something similar on an international scale, although not an exact counterpart, is obviously necessary to the stabilisation of prices of commodities produced by the under-developed countries for sale in an international market, over which they have little or no control," he said.

He noted that a series of proposals was submitted to the United Nations recently by a group of economists, which suggested the stockpiling of world commodities to stabilise prices.

"Such measures are necessary for the protection of the development of as well as the under-developed countries," he added.

—Reuter.

Singapore Rubber Market

Singapore, Jan. 14. The rubber market was again quiet. Prices closed: No. 1 rubber per lb. Jan. 50 1/2-50 3/4; February 50 1/2-50 3/4; March 50 1/2-50 3/4; April 50 1/2-50 3/4; May 50 1/2-50 3/4; June 50 1/2-50 3/4; July 50 1/2-50 3/4; August 50 1/2-50 3/4; September 50 1/2-50 3/4; October 50 1/2-50 3/4; November 50 1/2-50 3/4; December 50 1/2-50 3/4.

—United Press.

LONDON MARKET

London, Jan. 14. The rubber market was quiet but steady with No. 1 spot rates quoted at 17-1/16 pence per lb. Prices: No. 1 spot rate 17-1/16; Settlement house term 17-1/16; February 17-1/16; March 17-1/16; April 17-1/16; May 17-1/16; June 17-1/16; July 17-1/16; August 17-1/16; September 17-1/16; October 17-1/16; November 17-1/16; December 17-1/16.

—United Press.

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Jan. 14. Rubber futures closed today unchanged to six points lower with sales of 36 contracts. Quietness featured the spot market with spot No. 1 RSS holding at 20 1/2 cents a pound. Future closings: No. 1 20 1/2; No. 2 20 1/2; No. 3 20 1/2; No. 4 20 1/2; No. 5 20 1/2; No. 6 20 1/2; No. 7 20 1/2; No. 8 20 1/2; No. 9 20 1/2; No. 10 20 1/2; No. 11 20 1/2; No. 12 20 1/2.

—United Press.

Gold Found In Ceylon

Colombo, Jan. 14. Encouraging gold deposits have been found in the Balangoda, Madugoda, Helboda and Aladuwala districts of Central Ceylon, it was revealed today.

Specimens of quartz from the Balangoda district have provided conclusive evidence that there are substantial gold deposits in the island.

Dr K. K. Kulasingham, geologist and head of the Department of Geography at the Ceylon University, said he believed that several favourable geological conditions existed which left no doubt that gold in veins was present in the rocks. It was also possible that there were some gold deposits in the island.

—United Press.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Japan Is Seeking New Outlets

For Her Goods In Asian Markets

UN REPORT WARNS WEST

(From Our Correspondent)

Geneva, Jan. 14.

The United Nations this week warned Western European countries of the rapidly growing Japanese competition in Asian markets. It urged all countries in Western Europe to adapt themselves hurriedly to the fundamental post-war changes in Asian import requirements.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange amounted to \$639,921.20. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS

BANKS

HSBC Bank 1020 1025 40 @ 1030

East Asia 171 10 @ 1020

INSURANCES

Union 710 715 80 @ 63 1/2

SHIPPING

Waterboat 20 20 100 @ 20

Asia Nav 110

DOCKS, ETC.

K. Wharf 80 80 75 @ 80

Dock 20 20 100 @ 10 1/2

Provident (O) 13 13 150 @ 13 1/2

Provident (N) 12 12 100 @ 12

Shui Dock 110

Wheelock 810 815 3000 @ 8 1/2

LAND, ETC.

HSBC Hotel 50 50 200 @ 8 1/2

HSBC Land 70 70 1000 @ 7 1/2

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The warning was made in a United Nations report entitled "A Study of Trade between Asia And Europe" released in Geneva. It is a joint report issued by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. The Economic Commission for Europe and the Food and Agriculture Organisation.

The report states that it is extremely unlikely that Japan's textile production will remain at its present level, which is only 50 per cent of its pre-war output.

"If Japanese textile production were to reach the comparatively modest target of three-quarters of pre-war output, this would imply an export of half as much again as in recent years. Therefore an intensification of competition between European and Japanese textile exports is to be expected," it says.

It points out that any expansion of Japanese exports can only take place "at the cost of deteriorating price relations."

Japanese price competition will probably be met by many countries by various attempts to apply discriminatory trade policies. But, owing to the low living standard of Japanese workers, and the small number of markets now politically dependent on European countries, "such measures are likely to prove ineffective in the long run."

To meet the Japanese competition and at the same time satisfy Asian countries' new import needs, European countries should step up output of machinery and other capital equipment.

TEMPORARY ASSENCE

Western Europe should accelerate capital investment in the under-developed countries of Asia, adds the report.

European exporters had been able to maintain themselves well in the Asian markets since the war because of the temporary absence of Japanese competition. "With Japan's industrial recovery and the virtual disappearance of China as Japan's principal export market, European exporters are now faced with a severe competitive struggle in these under-developed countries."

The report states that the development of domestic textile production in China and India, together with a strong return of Japanese textile exports to Asian markets, suggests that European textile sales in Asia would "inevitably decline."

"Textiles once made up the bulk of European exports to Asia, but Western Europe should now concentrate on supplying Asia with equipment needed for its own industrial development. Such equipment should be economical rather than labour-saving. Highly-developed machinery would have the adverse effect of setting free more of the already surplus manpower."

PESSIMISTIC

The report is very pessimistic regarding Japan's possibilities of re-establishing its trade with China.

"Even if political circumstances allowed greater freedom of trade between the two countries," the report adds, "it is doubtful if the pre-war position could be re-established. China is now reported to be nearly self-sufficing in textiles, which formed 70 per cent of Japan's exports in 1938."

"Another reason is that China's economy since 1939 has been planned and developed on a basis of trade with Russia and Eastern Europe.

"Finally Japan has no longer the political and financial position in China that so largely influenced the nature of its trade in the textiles."

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. The Manchester Evening News has reported that the Manchester City Council has decided to purchase a new bus for the city. The bus is expected to be delivered by the end of the month.

—United Press.

In Favour Of Selling Butter to USSR

New York, Jan. 13.

The butter trade generally is in favour of selling surplus butter to Russia "if the price is right," a major butter wholesaler said here today.

Mr Lewellyn Watts, President of the New York Mercantile Exchange noted the "world market price is around 46 to 50 cents a pound" and called it a fair level.

Mr Watts said sale of surplus butter would offset the danger of spoilage of the huge amount of butter stored up through the price support programme.

—United Press.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Jan. 14.

The stock market extended its advance through the third consecutive session today with gains which lifted all major groups to their best levels of the year.

Industrials—featured by strength in oils, electrical equipments, tobacco, aircraft and metals—ran up \$1.46 on average to their best level since March 27, breaking through the difficult 284 resistance mark in the process. Utilities, up 28 cents in the best percentage gain, also were at their best since March 27 and not far from the 22-year high set on March 13.

Carriers continued strong and a gain of 49 cents in their average lifted it to the best level since Dec. 18.

Volume picked up on the move, with the total for the day amounting to 1,630,000 shares, compared with 1,420,000 yesterday.

Investment demand boosted high-grade industrials.

Steel shares were up fractionally. Motors firmed.

The New York Stock Exchange bond volume was \$4,310,000.

The American Stock Exchange volume was 300,000 shares.

Dow Jones, closing averages were:

30 Industrials 234.40

20 Rails 66.97

15 Utilities 107.92

45 Stocks 107.92

40 Bonds 107.92

Comm. future price index 107.92

—United Press.

New York Sugar Market

New York, Jan. 14.

World No. 4 sugar futures closed today unchanged to 2 points lower with sales of 50 contracts.

Domestic No. 6 sugar futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher with sales of 27 contracts.

Future closings:—

Contract No. 4 (world)

March 3.25

May 3.27

July 3.29

September 3.25

October 3.25

Spot (cents per lb. in 100) 3.30

Contract No. 6

March 5.49

May 5.51

July 5.53

September 5.72

October 5.72

Spot (cents per lb. in 100) 5.55

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PULVERIZED FUEL EQUIPMENT, HIGH
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CHINA MAIL

SHEAFFERS
Scrip

Page 10

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1954

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Flying Saucers—etc.

IT was one of those Soho cafes that are all advertisements for soft drinks, and steaming, shining, stainless-steel urns, and where, if you catch the management in the right mood, you may find yourself with a steak as good as any to be had in London.

It was late evening and everything was quiet and peaceful. Most of the customers were men, drinking cups of tea.

All of a sudden a flying saucer appeared.

Everyone looked up, naturally apprehensive at the object appearing overhead at a speed which no one there could calculate.

A moment later, the flying saucer was followed by a flying cup, and next the air was thick with flying crockery of every kind.

DIAL 999

SOMEONE, keeping under cover, reached for the telephone and dialled, not the astronomer-royal, but the police, who arrived a minute or two later, in a squad car.

The police jumped out of their car and threw themselves into the cafe, broken cups and saucers crunching under their boots.

A dozen men seemed to be fighting, and in the nearest group, an olive-skinned young Welshman named Alonso seemed to be getting the better of a spindly, fair-haired man of about his own age.

The police stopped Alonso, and then the others realised that strangers had joined the private fight. The cafe clientele returned to their tables and ordered further cups of tea.

FREE-FOR-ALL

AT Great Marlborough Street next morning, Alonso was charged with assaulting his opponent of the night before, and causing him actual bodily harm. Nursing a most eloquent black eye, Alonso agreed that he was very likely guilty.

A police officer, an inspector, told Mr Paul Bennett, VC, the story of the cafe fight.

"There was a 'free-for-all' going on," he said, "and about 50 cups and saucers were lying around smashed."

"How were the injuries caused?" the magistrate inquired.

"By flying cups and saucers, I think," the inspector said.

"I should like to see the man that this defendant is said to have assaulted," said Mr Bennett. Alonso's late opponent was produced.

A FRIEND?

HE looked a little rueful, and there about his face, but he gave a sympathetic wink to Alonso in the dock.

"Did you have any stitches in your wounds?" Mr Bennett asked him.

"Yes," said Alonso's opponent. "Are you a friend of this man in the dock?"

"Saw him for the first time last night, as a matter of fact."

"Do you know anything about his injuries?"

"No, sir," said the man in the box.

THE HANDSHAKE

THE magistrate consulted the inspector. "When you say there was a 'free-for-all,' my impression is that everyone was an aggressor."

"That is so, sir," the inspector said.

The magistrate turned to Alonso again. "People are usually sent to prison for this offence," he said. "However, this is not the usual kind of charge. I shall deal with you severely. You will pay a fine of £10, and also pay 5 gags costs to this man you assaulted. You may have a month in which to pay."

Alonso went out gratefully. A little later I saw him outside the court, shake hands with his late opponent. Then the pair left, striding into Soho side-by-side—to have a cup of tea in the cafe they both used, perhaps—if any cups were left there.

Thief Caught In The Act

As Richard Francis Laws, a telegraphist from HMS Tamar, turned into Queen's Road from Pedder Street at 10.30 a.m. today, he saw a young Chinese dart in front of him and heard a click as his fountain pen was whipped from his pocket.

Laws grabbed the pickpocket, and with the assistance of a police constable, the thief was arrested and taken to the station.

H.E. the Governor, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has recognised Mr Bjorn Ake Hartman as Honorary Consul for Finland at Hongkong. It was announced in the Government Gazette today.

ANOTHER NEW PAA SHIPMENT

bought us mink-dyed marmont and rabbit clutch capes as illustrated together with a group of specially selected 1954 spring Holiday season party and evening and cocktail gowns, one of a glamorous style FIRST seen in town. These beautiful well imitated mink capes are priced so LOW, and with so much LUXURIOUS look, that certainly would add "SPICE" and "DISTINCTION" to your new ensembles wherever you go.



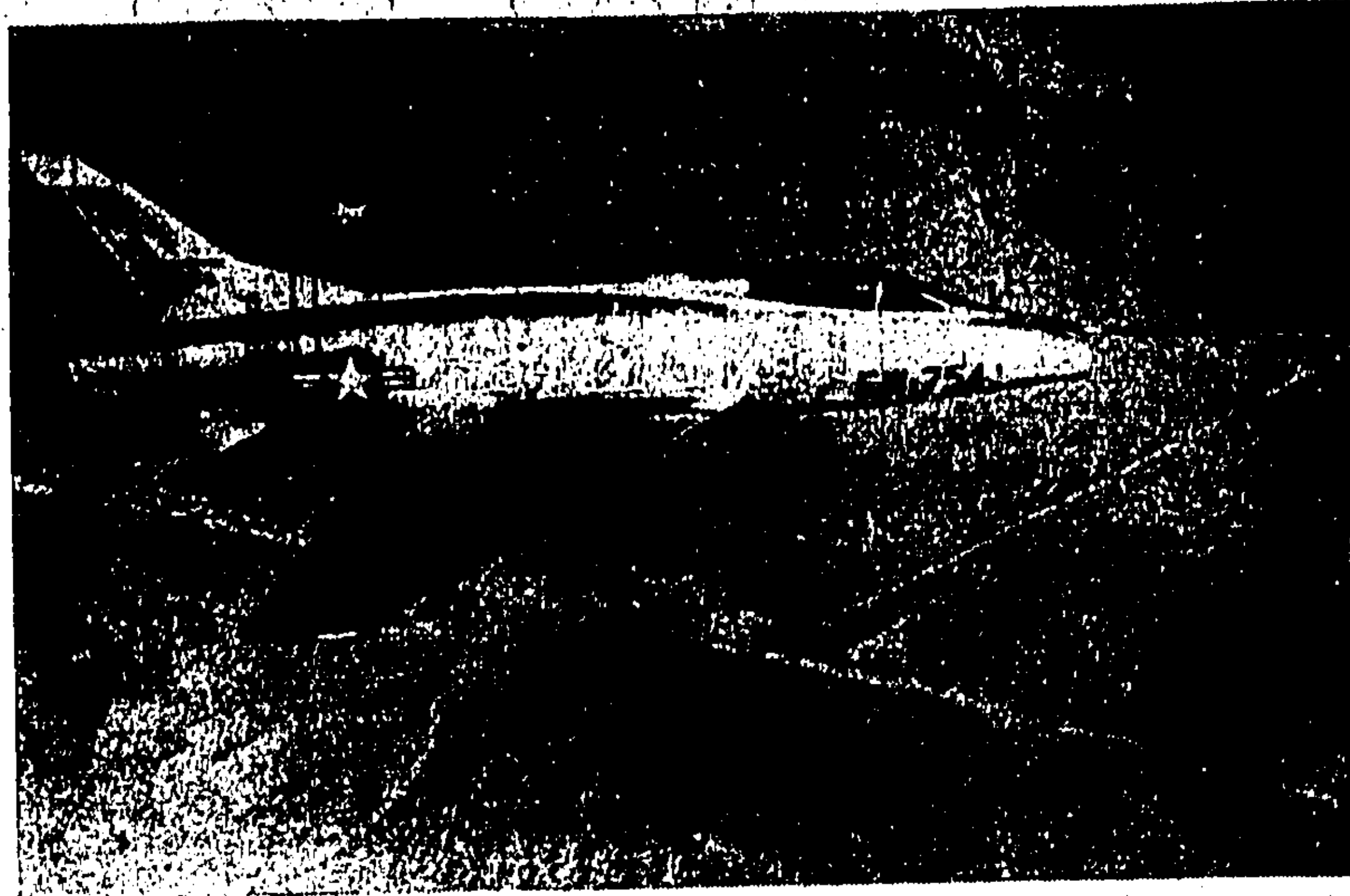
ARISTOCRATIC SHOES FOR NICE WEAR

Just unpacked wonderful new group of "HIGH FASHION" shoes for wearing after dark. In supple French suedes, gun-metal and bronze and pink gold aniline calfskins—some profusely trimmed with tiny diamond-like rhinestones, steel or gold beads, featured today at Lord and Taylor, Ansonia, New York City, but here EXCLUSIVE with MODE ELITE, whose magnificent varied new collections of better footwear with matching better handbags are truly without parallel. Come and see them. Shoes not fixed one low price but better handbags 20 to 30% off for mass promotion.

MODE ELITE
22, Queen's Road C. Tel. 24052

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALBERT GREENHAM for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 14 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

America's New Super Sabre Jet



The newest fighting machine to come off the assembly lines for the United States Air Force is this F-100 Super Sabre. It features a 45 degree sweep back of the wings and tail, is powered by a Pratt and Whitney J-57-7 turbojet with afterburner, and has a service ceiling above 50,000 feet with a combat radius of more than 500 miles. Top speed is undisclosed. —London Express.

To Sit In Justices Of Peace Courts

The following list of Justices of the Peace, serving in the Justices of the Peace Court during 1954, has been published for general information in the Government Gazette today.

Solicitor Justices of the Peace: F. K. D'Almeida, Esq.; Castro, Esq.; D. B. Evans, Esq.; G. S. Ford, Esq.; Hung Wai-chiu, Esq.; Kan Yuet-keung, Esq.; Kwan Cho-yiu, Esq.; Lee Hon-chee, Esq.; J. M. D'Almeida Remedios, Esq.; Rev. George She, P. H. Sin, Esq.; D. L. Strellett, Esq.; F. Zimmarra, Esq. Lay Justices of the Peace: V. Black, Esq.; Mrs. B. E. de V. Booten, Esq.; Li Chow, Chow Yut-kwong, Esq.; S. M. Churn, Esq.; F. C. Cleme, Esq.; S. J. Cooke, Esq.; N. V. A. Croucher, Esq.; Fung Ping-fan, Esq.; J. H. Hamm, Esq.; Mrs. V. R. H. Heywood, Esq.; Mrs. Edna B. Ho, Hon Man-wai, Esq.; Li Col. H. Owen Hughes, Esq.; F. D. Hunter, Esq.; W. C. Knowles, Esq.; Hon. Kwok Chan, Esq.; Lee, Esq.; Mrs. Ellen Tao Li, Lady Lo; Mrs. Rosa Loseby; Luke Olwan, Esq.; Ng Chak-wa, Esq.; A. H. A. Penn, Esq.; H. H. H. Priestley, Esq.; D. J. Rutton, Esq.; J. Hennessy, Esq.; J. P. Sherry, Esq.; O. Skinner, Esq.; F. K. Soares, Esq.; A. Storror, Esq.; Tang Shu-kin, Esq.; Mrs. Teung T'so Lai-ki; Mrs. A. Wakefield; Joseph Mau Lam-wong, Esq.; Mrs. Yeoh Choy Wal-haun.

Yet Another Mysterious Beast

Batu Gajah, Perak State, Jan. 15.

The jungles of Perak State, which last month spawned mysterious apes, have produced another "thing" which is baffling zoologists.

It is an animal described as having "the fierce look of an old wild bear, short legs, a thin tail which seldom moves and a thick wrinkled skin."

It was found in a drain near the Tanjong Malin rest-house, not far from the jungle-lad main range of Perak State, thought to be the home of the fabled orang-utan.

The Singapore Standard today published a photograph of the queer animal and a report that since its capture it has refused to eat and spent most of its time sleeping.

The only suggestion so far put forward came from an Indian zoologist, who declared it might have been a leopards cub or not — photographs show it to be a very odd looking beast—Reuter.

SURPLUS FOR OCTOBER

Revenue for the month of October last year exceeded expenditure by \$17,052,346.34, it was announced in the Government Gazette today.

Revenue during the month amounted to \$45,014,022.72, while expenditure for the same period came to \$27,961,736.38. The General Revenue Balance as on October 31, 1953, stood at \$280,428,203.32.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.30, Conted. A Radio Magazine for the Rising Generation with News, Views, Interviews, Stories and Music. Produced by Rosemary Richards (Studio) 6.30, Signal and Weather Report. 7.00, News Talk (London Relay). 7.10, News Talk (London Relay). 7.20, Special Announcement. 7.30, (Soprano) with Piano Accompaniment by Moyra Res (Concert Hall). 7.40, Twenty Questions from the Concert Hall of Radio Hong Kong. 7.50, Question Master. 8.00, The Team. 8.10, The Team. 8.20, The Team. 8.30, The Team. 8.40, The Team. 8.50, The Team. 9.00, The Team. 9.10, The Team. 9.20, The Team. 9.30, The Team. 9.40, The Team. 9.50, The Team. 10.00, The Team. 10.10, The Team. 10.20, The Team. 10.30, The Team. 10.40, The Team. 10.50, The Team. 11.00, The Team. 11.10, The Team. 11.20, The Team. 11.30, The Team. 11.40, The Team. 11.50, The Team. 12.00, The Team. 12.10, The Team. 12.20, The Team. 12.30, The Team. 12.40, The Team. 12.50, The Team. 1.00, The Team. 1.10, The Team. 1.20, The Team. 1.30, The Team. 1.40, The Team. 1.50, The Team. 2.00, The Team. 2.10, The Team. 2.20, The Team. 2.30, The Team. 2.40, The Team. 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